



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED

Vol. LXXV. No. 7

Chicago, Ill., U. S. A., October 9, 1935

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A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter

Concrete Addition to
Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc.,
Elevator at Superior, Wis.
(For description see page 286)

In This Number

Potato Control

Improving Elevator Facilities

Processors' Remedy Under
New Law Inadequate

Notification Not Required of
Carrier

New Rules of Board of Trade

Interpretation of Crop Re-
ports

Stem Rust of Wheat

Shipping Weights on Truck
Scales

Tax Adds to Discount on
Light Weight Wheat

The Advantages of Trucks

Relief Seed to Those Who
Can Pay

A New Rust-Resistant Wheat
Wheat Varieties Immune
from Rust

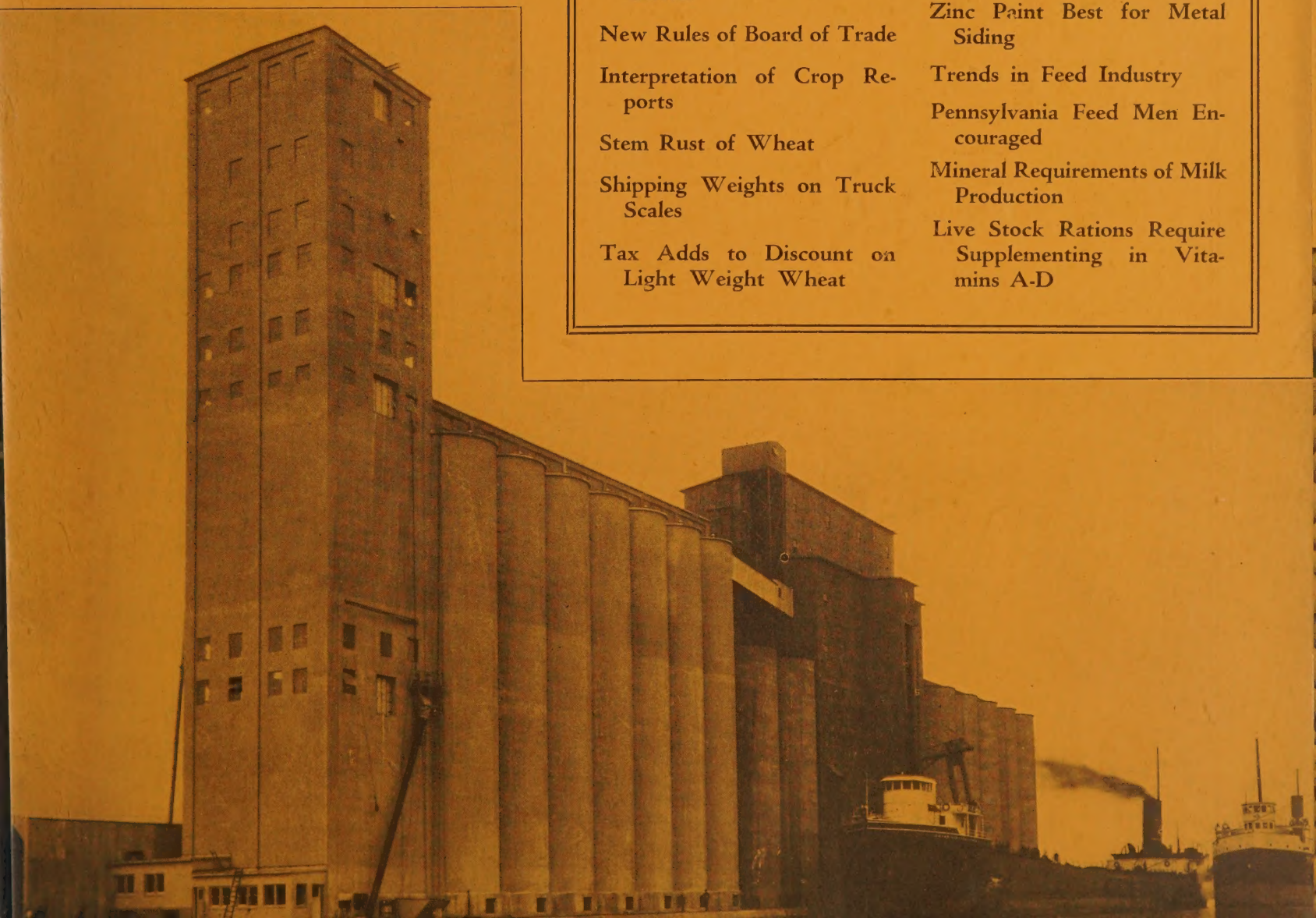
Zinc Paint Best for Metal
Siding

Trends in Feed Industry

Pennsylvania Feed Men En-
couraged

Mineral Requirements of Milk
Production

Live Stock Rations Require
Supplementing in Vita-
mins A-D



Directory of the Grain Trade

In Organized Markets Only Members of the Local Grain Exchange Will Be Listed

HAVING YOUR name in this directory will introduce you to many old and new firms during the year, whom you do not know or could not meet in any other way. Many new concerns are looking for connections, seeking an outlet or an inlet, possibly in your territory. It is certain that they turn to this recognized Directory, and act upon the suggestions it gives them. The cost is only \$10 per year.

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Grain Exchange Members

J. N. Beasley Elevator Co., Inc., grain and seeds.*
Burrus Panhandle Elevators, public storage-ndsing.
Great West Mill & Elevator Co., millers, grain dealers.
Henneman Grain & Seed Co., seeds and grain.*
Kearns Grain & Seed Co., grain-field seeds.*
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Wichita Terminal Elvtr. Co., gen'l elvtr. business.*

WINCHESTER, IND.

Goodrich Bros. Co., wholesale grain and seeds.*

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated, a merger of Grain Dealers Journal (Est. 1898), American Elevator & Grain Trade (Est. 1882), Grain World (Est. 1928), and Price Current-Grain Reporter (Est. 1844). Published on the 2nd and 4th Wednesday of each month in the interest of progressive wholesalers in grain, feed, and field seed, 332 South La Salle Street, Chicago, Illinois, U. S. A. Price \$2.00 per year, 25c per copy. Entered as second class matter November 27, 1930, at the postoffice at Chicago, Ill., under the act of March 3, 1879. Vol. LXXV, No. 6, October 8, 1935.

Use Universal Grain Code and Reduce Your Telegraph Tolls

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Members**SIMONDS-SHIELDS-LONSDALE GRAIN CO.**

Kansas City, Mo.

Specializing in Southwestern Corn

Wire Us for Prices

Capacity 7,000,000 Bushels

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Kansas City, Mo.

Operating

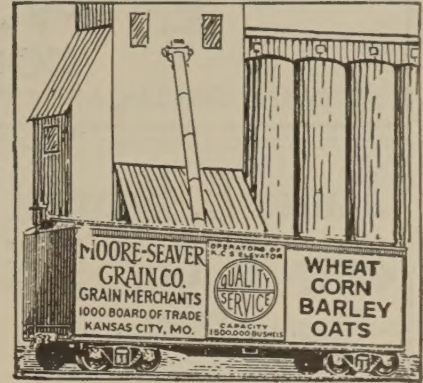
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10,200,000 BUSHELS

Modern Fireproof Storage



Ask for our bids on Wheat, Corn, Oats, Rye and Barley for shipment to Kansas City and the Gulf—Special Bin Storage Furnished at Regular Storage Rates.

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DO IT NOW

Place your name and business before the progressive grain elevator men of the entire country by advertising in the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated. It reaches them twice each month.

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BONDS - COTTON
BUTTER - EGGS
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SUGAR**& Co.**STOCKS
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RUBBER

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AND ALL PRINCIPAL EXCHANGES

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*Ask for Bids***WHEAT, CORN, OATS
RYE, BARLEY, SEEDS****CONSIGNMENTS**and orders in Futures Solicited and
properly cared for in all Leading MarketsST. LOUIS
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PEORIA 11 Board of Trade CAIRO 403 Board of Trade

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OhioSt. Joseph,
Mo.

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RENT or LEASE
an ELEVATOR**Place an adv. in the "Wanted" or
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It will bring you quick returns.**CARHART CODE HARWOOD CO.****Grain Commission**

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Spreading Operations**

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Minneapolis

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**Use Universal Grain Code
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you.

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Corn—Oats—Soft Wheat—Barley
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Capacity 1,200,000 Bushels
Over 60 Years' Continuous Service

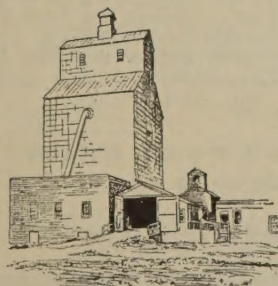
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Total Storage 2,000,000 bus.
Milling Wheat a Specialty

**LANGENBERG BROS. GRAIN
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Established 1877
ST. LOUIS NEW ORLEANS

E. H. BEER & CO., INC.
Successors to
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Commission Merchants
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ter start before your com-
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It will pay you.

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Quick shipments. No matter what you need in the way of machinery or supplies,
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Our manufacturing facilities include a foundry, machine shops, sheet metal plant,
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Designers of Grain Elevators
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Power Problems a Specialty

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ZELNY

Thermometer System

Protects Your Grain

Estimates cheerfully given.
Write us for catalog No. 6.

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Santa Fe Elevator "A"

Kansas City, Kans.

Capacity
10,500,000 Bushels

JOHN S. METCALF CO.

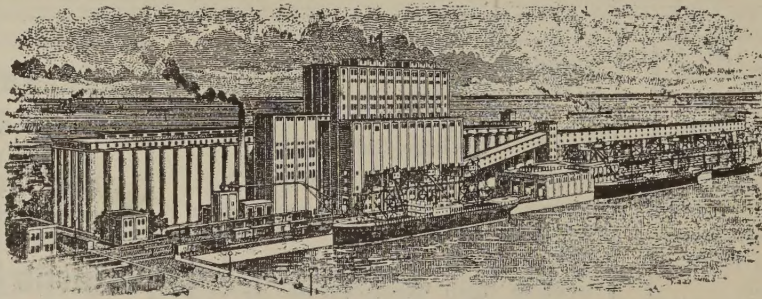
Grain Elevator Engineers and Constructors

105 W. Adams St., Chicago

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12-15 Dartmouth Street, London, England

837 W. Hastings St., Vancouver, B. C.



Capacity
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Bushels

*Equipped with
Four Stewart
Link-Belt
Grain Car
Unloaders*

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD ELEVATOR AT BALTIMORE

JAMES STEWART CORPORATION
ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS

W. R. SINKS,
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SPEED REDUCING MOTORS

Regular and Special
ELEVATOR EQUIPMENT, V BELT DRIVES
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WOODWORKING EQUIPMENT

Carried in stock at



211 N. St. Francis Ave.

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Best Give Belts Covered Rubber Service

Use Genuine White Star Buckets, Boats and Distributors

HANDLE WITH CARE!

Don't break that costly grain. And don't let it take forever to convey it. Renew your elevator cups. Superior Cups have smooth, clean edges that scoop full and without breaking the berries.

SUPERIOR ELEVATOR CUPS

• Made Solely by the •

K.I. Willis Corporation
MOLINE, ILLINOIS

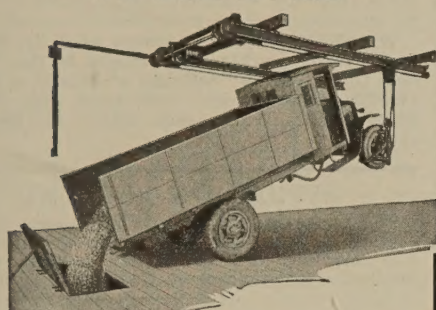


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WE SPECIALIZE

In Modernizing Country Elevators
Our recommendations will cost you nothing. When do you wish us to submit estimates on remodeling your grain-handling facilities?
THE VAN NESS CONSTRUCTION CO.
Grain Exchange Omaha, Neb.

McMillin Truck Dump For Electric Power



In the above we are offering an entirely different type of construction than that used in any other types of overhead dumps.

With this dump the vehicle can be raised until some part of it will come in contact with the ceiling, which is a great advantage in driveways having a low ceiling. All parts in plain view and under complete control of the operator at all times. Sufficient power so it can be stopped and started at will. Hundreds in use and fully guaranteed.

For prices, plans for installation, and descriptive circular

Address to

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We think you have by far the best grain journal there is published, and sure like to read all the details of each issue, and also the advertisements.—Adkins Bros. Grain Co., Burlington Junction, Mo.

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Grain Elevators—Feed Mills—
Flour Mills—Coal Pockets
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CALUMET Elevator Cups

Large Capacity

Can be used continuous, or for replacement of other buckets. If used continuous will double capacity. No backlegging, will operate at wide variation of speeds, and can be used around very small head pulleys. In use in many large elevators and feed plants.

Protected by U. S. and Foreign Patents.

Write for information and prices

B. I. Weller
Sole Manufacturer

327 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.

Affidavit of Weight (Duplicating)

This form is designed for use in making sworn statements of amount of grain loaded to substantiate claims for loss of grain in transit or when dispute arises. Printed on bond paper, in black ink, size 5½x8½ inches, and bound in books of 50 blanks, perforated, and 50 duplicates, with heavy binders board bottom and hinged pressboard top, with two sheets of carbon. Order Form 7 AW. Weight, 8 oz. Price 65c; three copies \$1.65, plus postage

**Grain & Feed Journals
Consolidated**

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Am well satisfied with the Journals.—
Hamel Co-op. Grain Co., Hamel (Wor-
den p. o.), Ill.

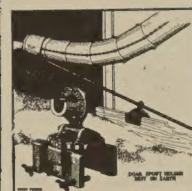
WANT ADS

in the GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated make wants known to everyone connected with the grain trade. If you desire to buy or rent, sell or lease an elevator or anything used by grain dealers, try a want ad twice a month and your want will soon be satisfied.

T.E. IBBERSON CO. GRAIN ELEVATOR BUILDERS

Feed Mills Coal Plants
Repairing and Remodeling

MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA



Doak Spout Holder

Best on Earth

Full information on request

Price \$10.00

Order yours from
your Elevator Sup-
ply House or direct
from

E. O. DOAK
% Superior Mfg. Co.
Albert City, Iowa

There is a lot of good stuff in your Journals.—Ing Nelson, Farmers Elvtr. & Supply Co., Roth, N. D.



LIQUID HCN

**The Two Leading Fumigants
FOR CONTROLLING
FLOUR MILL and GRAIN INSECTS**

CYANOGAS

Liquid HCN... Concentrated efficiency! 100% fumigant—no waste. Applied from outside the mill through a simple piping system. Also for fumigating cereal products under vacuum.

Cyanogas... The fumigant of utility for flour mills, warehouses, empty grain bins, and railway cars; for spot fumigation, and fumigation of grain in bins.

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30 ROCKEFELLER PLAZA, NEW YORK, N. Y.
224 DWIGHT BLDG., KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
AZUSA, CALIFORNIA

Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

SOUTHWESTERN OHIO—Elevator for sale in good grain section, doing a good feed business, up-to-date equipment, plant in best of repair. Write 75S2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted—For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.

ELEVATOR LOCATED in good productive territory for sale or lease. In good operating condition, now in successful operation. Also good opportunity retail coal and feeds. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

Some **SERVICE** to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

12,000 BUSHEL GRAIN elevator and coal yard for sale. All in good condition and doing business continually. Must sell because I am 76 yrs. old and in failing health. No encumbrance. New 15-ton scale. Write 75U2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

RECEIVER'S SALE OF ELEVATOR

At Public Auction will offer for sale to the highest bidder on October 29, 1935, the elevator formerly operated by the Barnes Grain Co., in Blencoe, Iowa. Built in 1932, a complete modern plant, cribbed, iron covered, about 25,000 bus. capacity, Richardson automatic scale, Monitor cleaner, good office, 15 ton Fairbanks scale. Located in Iowa's best grain territory, 40 miles south of Sioux City and 50 miles north of Council Bluffs. Sale will be held on the premises in Blencoe, Iowa, at 2 o'clock p. m. B. H. Danforth, Receiver, Blencoe, Iowa.

BARGAIN IF TAKEN AT ONCE—Some one is always looking for an elevator at a good grain point and reads these ads just like you're doing now, so if you wish to dispose of your present property, enlarge your present interests, or embark in the grain business, **USE** these columns to your best advantage just as others are doing. **WE WILL** assist you in the composition of copy free. We are in business to be of service to **YOU**. There is no wrong time to put an ad in the columns of the Journal. **TRY IT**.

ELEVATORS FOR SALE

MICHIGAN—Grain, bean and feed elevator for sale located in a splendid city of 25,000. Good business. Write for full particulars. 75T5 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

MINNESOTA—125,000 bus. iron clad frame cleaning and transfer elevator for sale, electric power, fast handling, good cleaner equipment, Northwestern road, a good transit point, and in good barley territory. Real bargain price Banner Grain Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

KANSAS Elevator practically sold after three insertions. Here's what the advertiser writes: "We enclose check for three insertions of our ad. We have had more than a dozen inquiries from our ad and believe that we will be able to effect a sale." This proves conclusively the value of a Journal Want-Ad.

ELEVATORS WANTED

WILL BUY OR LEASE grain elevator in good grain territory in Eastern Nebraska. Write 75U6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

IF YOU DO NOT find the elevator you want advertised, place your wants in the "Elevators Wanted" section and you will receive full particulars regarding many desirable properties not yet advertised.

MILLS FOR SALE

WYOMING—A flour and feed mill in Gillette, Wyoming, for sale. Priced reasonably. In good wheat community. D. S. Butler Estate, Ora Mankin, Executrix, Gillette, Wyo.

SEEDS FOR SALE

MILLET Siberian, Early, Fortune and Hog for sale; also Black and Red Amber Caneseed. Straight or mixed cars. Reimer Smith Grain Co., Holyoke, Colo.

WHEN YOU want field or grass seed, write us, and we will put you in communication with nearby dealers, who have what you seek. The service is free. Information Bureau, Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

NORTHERN ILLINOIS—Controlling interest of good going feed business, grinding and mixing. Best and surest feed territory. Good location and in the liveliest town of its size in U. S. If you've got money and want to get in a good paying business, here's your chance. Address 75R3, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

WHATEVER your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

SITUATION WANTED

FEED SALESMAN, 3 yrs. as state representative, Wis., Ill., Ohio, Mich., wants position handling well known line of feeds or ingredients. References. W. G. Osgood, Byron, Ill.

Every penny invested in a Journal "Wanted—For Sale" ad returns an amazing per cent of profit.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED—Feed mill machinery salesmen. 74J6 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain and Feed Journals, Consolidated, Chicago, Ill.

SAMPLE ENVELOPES

SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.35 per hundred or 500, \$10.00 plus postage. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Only One Way

to keep your business messages private and that is by using a grain code.

In selecting a code, you should avoid buying one so large you can't find what you want, or so small it does not cover the business.

Universal Grain Code

contains 150 pages, giving 14,910 code words, covering grain, milling feeds and field seeds, and no two spelled near enough alike to cause an error. Three or four of these words will convey a long message that you would otherwise hesitate to send for fear of going into bankruptcy and no one would know their meaning without the code.

The price is only \$3.00.

Code words for the new U. S. wheat, corn and oats grades are included.

Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Modern Methods

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

A Merger of Grain Dealers Journal, American Elevator & Grain Trade, Grain World and Price Current-Grain Reporter.

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator

Post Office.....

..... bushels

State

MACHINES FOR SALE

SLIGHTLY USED Bowsher No. 35 cheap. Star Feed Co., Beresford, S. D.

ONE INVINCIBLE BEAN cleaner No. 6 for sale, with screens \$50.00. Bad Axe Grain Company, Bad Axe, Michigan.

FEED MIXER one ton vertical, floor level feed; has motor; latest type machine; bargain for cash. 75N4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

BOGGS NO. 3 MODEL single belt hand potato grader for sale; practically new. A bargain at \$35.00. John C. Liken & Company, Sebawaing, Michigan.

BARGAINS—15-h.p. Wagner 3-ph. motor; 4 ft. chop stone; 3-ton platform scale; corn meal bolt, cob crusher; 16-bbl. iron tank; conveyors; elevators; shafting; pulleys; belting. All good condition. For particulars, B. W. Fees, Tower City, Pa.

BARGAINS

1—2 to 3 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 1—2 to 6 bu. Richardson automatic portable feed sacking scale; 2—Richardson molasses feed scales; 1—Vibrox packer with motor; 1—10-bu. Richardson receiving scale; 1—No. 2 ball bearing Eureka corn cutter with magnetic separator; 1—Eureka cracked corn grader, ball bearing; 1—Ajax oat huller, No. 10; 1—No. 7 Rotex sifter, belt drive; 1—Two pair high 9x24 Nordyke & Marmon roller mill; 1—No. 2 Gruendler hammer mill with 40-h.p. motor, Rockwood drive; 1—No. 12 Western Corn Sheller, 1200-1500 bushels capacity; 1—No. 7 Invincible Corn, Cob and Small Grain Cleaner; 1—2000 lb. S. Howes Heavy Duty Horizontal Batch Mixer; 1—No. 0 Sidney Combined Corn Sheller & Cleaner with new case; 1—No. 50 Cutler Meal Drier, good condition. Write 75U4, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

MACHINES FOR SALE

CORN CUTTER, grader, aspirator. Used only few months; ton per hour. 75N5, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

USED BARGAINS—Attrition grinder, custom fanning mill, corn cracker, large safe, etc., for sale. All must go. Write G. A. J. Krantz, Madrid, Iowa.

KELLY DUPLEX Hammer Mill for sale. Fairbanks Morse 50-h.p. direct connected motor, A.C. 3 phase, complete, pulleys, shafting and other equipment. Everything nearly new. Bargain. 75U9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY

1 Corn Cracker & Grader; Corn Cutter & Grader; 1 Invincible receiving separator with tri-screen; 1-25 bbl. Midget mill; hopper & platform scales; Nos. 9 & 89 Clipper Cleaners; Nos. 3 & 6 Monitor grain & seed cleaners; Cutler & Huhn driers; 1 Vita Cereal Mill; 2 & 3 pair high 9x18 feed rolls; Roscoe oat huller; 1 New Vertical Mixer; Clark power shovel; attrition mills of various makes and sizes; hammer mills all sizes and makes; 1 Clipper Belt Lacer; 50-h.p. Bessemer full diesel engine; 1 Carter disc separator; pulleys all sizes; shaft and hangers. Write your wants. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

MACHINES WANTED

WANTED—Grain Dealers who are contemplating installing new machinery to use the "Machines Wanted" columns of **GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS** in securing prices and estimate of machines for sale. We can save you money. More than value received.

SCALES FOR SALE

TWO TEN TON Truck Type Platform Scales for sale, good condition. Write J. P. Schissel & Son, Lakota, Iowa.

FAIRBANKS 300 bushel, Howe 200 bushel and 60 bushel beam hopper scales. Mechanical condition like new. Guaranteed. Write 75R12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

MISCELLANEOUS**WRECKING**

HAS YOUR GRAIN ELEVATOR OUTLIVED ITS USEFULNESS?
SAVE ON TAXES, FIRE INSURANCE.
GET OUR ESTIMATE FOR WRECKING.
THE GENERAL WRECKING & LUMBER COMPANY,
4600 S. HALSTED ST., CHICAGO, ILL.

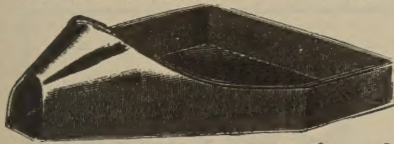
RAT POISON

RAT LUNCHES, newly discovered Rat and Mouse Killer. Ready to use. No other bait required. Endorsed by agricultural authorities. \$3.50 buys a carton, prepaid postage. Salesmen Wanted. Rat Lunches Co., Carroll, Ia.

MOTORS FOR SALE

MOTORS—Stock from receiver's sale; all sizes; low prices. 74J7 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

WAGNER MOTOR for sale, squirrel cage, 60 cycle, 60-h.p., 850 r.p.m., 220 volt motor with starting compensator, overload relay and 15x 11½ crown faced pulley. Also 42 ft. of 6-ply Monarch belt for same. Bargain. Monroeville Co-op. Grain Co., Monroeville, Ohio.

SAMPLE PANS

Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00 at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65 at Chicago.

GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS
CONSOLIDATED
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

What have you?

FOR SALE
An Elevator
Machinery
Seeds

Do you want?

An Elevator
Machinery
Position
Partner
Seeds
Help

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED
CHICAGO, ILL.

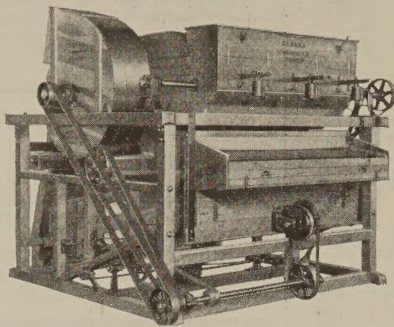
readers who would like to know. Tell them thru a "For Sale & Want" Ad. Costs 25 cents per type line.

Indian Summer Ghosts

The Farmers' Joy in Growing Phantom Crops.

—With apologies to Chicago Daily News.

"EUREKA"



Dollar-Saving Cleaners

In cleaning savings are profits, as thousands of Grain Dealers using "Eurekas" know. Their lots are better cleaned and command top market prices—being "Eureka" cleaned the dealer has much less shrinkage loss to suffer, less power is used, less care and attention is needed. Every "Eureka" cleaned bushel of grain nets profits exceeding any gains from cleaning otherwise. Know "Eurekas" and you know the most in modernized cleaners—their greater simplicity, unequalled air and screen cleaning and incomparable dependability spell ECONOMY, the most needed thing in the grain-cleaning world today. Our Catalog will prove as interesting as it is convincing.

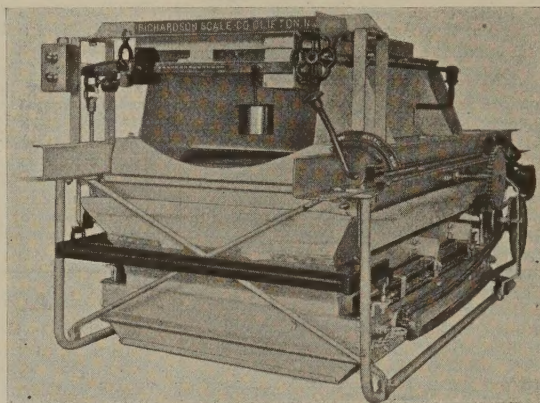
S. HOWES CO., Silver Creek, N. Y.

Your feeds are *always* right and according to formula with the

RICHARDSON CONVEYOMETER

A combination of Feeder and Automatic Scale with visible indication of accuracy!

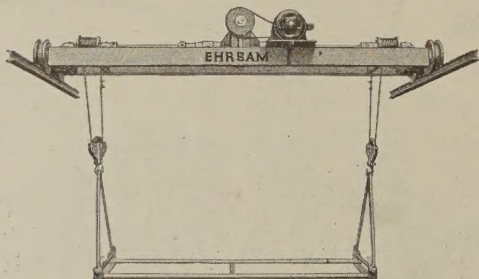
Write for catalog.



RICHARDSON SCALE COMPANY

Clifton, N. J., or 37 W. Van Buren St., Chicago, Ill.

Improved Ehrsam Overhead Electric Dump



Extra Heavy Construction
3 H. P. Motor
Worm Gear Drive
Cannot Drop
Ball-Bearing Track Wheels

THE J. B. EHRSAM & SONS MFG. CO.
ENTERPRISE, KANSAS

Chicago Sales Representative: W. H. Kent, 549 W. Washington Blvd.

NEW CORN Perishable RUSH!

New or damp grain is perishable. When long delayed in transit, it often heats and spoils. If you would expedite the movement of your corn to destination, post placards bearing the above legend on the sides of each car and thereby warn the train crews handling it that grain will be damaged by delay. Printed in large boldface type with red ink on 6-ply white cardboard, size 12 $\frac{1}{8}$ x 8 $\frac{1}{8}$ inches.

50 "New Corn Rush" Cards \$2.55

100 "New Corn Rush" Cards 4.20

Postage Extra

Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

DUPOR

COVER'S

New Automatic Rubber

RESPIRATOR

Patent 2,000,064. Revolutionary, collapsible, reversible, perfect exhale valve, comfortable face cloth and double filter chambers.

Two in one and costs less than the old type.

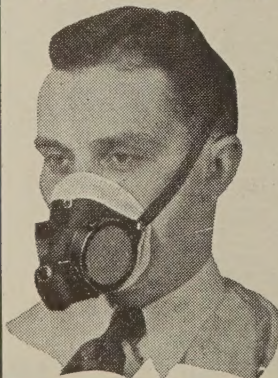
All dusts, paint sprays and lighter fumes.

Price \$18.00 per doz.

Upon receipt of \$1.50 one will be sent as a sample. Money will be refunded if not as represented. Extra filter pads, 1c each.

H. S. COVER

1937 Chippewa St., So. Bend, Ind.



GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL
Established 1898

**AMERICAN ELEVATOR &
GRAIN TRADE**
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD
Established 1928

PRICE CURRENT - GRAIN REPORTER
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

THE ADVERTISING value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

LETTERS on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

QUERIES for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., OCTOBER 9, 1935

WHILE the Ethiopian war may help to hull the market, the world's short supply of wheat is sure to exert a greater influence on prices.

GRAIN DEALERS who neglect to attend meetings of their brother dealers deny themselves the benefit of many valuable hints always broadcast at these gatherings.

THE OPEN season for robbing grain elevators is approaching so it behooves operators to lock securely all doors and windows of their plants and to keep outside lights burning so as to discourage night prowlers.

THE MINNESOTA Experiment Station has developed rust resistant wheat which yielded 30 bus to the acre of excellent quality grain altho fields of wheat all around it were ruined by rust. The crop will be eagerly sought for seed.

EARLY ARRIVALS of new corn disclose such a high percentage of moisture that elevator men expecting to handle very much of it will soon be wishing they had a modern drier to remove the heating hazard from their shipments.

THE one per cent sales tax is equal to nearly one cent per bushel at the present level of prices and if assessed as interpreted by the attorney-general of Missouri will prove a heavy burden on domestic millers of grain in Missouri. As Missouri millers must compete with outside flour they can not pass the burden to the consumer, so must take it out of the wheat grower.

SUBSCRIPTIONS to the Journal are being solicited by so many irresponsible travelers without any authority from us and without reporting money collected, we beg that grain dealers will refrain from paying money to anyone for our account unless they present credentials authorizing representation of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS Consolidated.

AFTER waiting nearly three years for a decision from the Supreme Court knocking out the illegal processing taxes millers can appreciate the suggestion by Governor Hoffman of New Jersey that the constitution be amended to provide that no enacted law can be made effective until after the Supreme Court has passed upon its constitutionality.

ALTHO the five hundred million dollar revolving fund loaned the Federal Farm Board by Congress in 1929 is supposed to be turning over and over somewhere, its turning has done the grain growers more harm than good and little of it is expected ever to revolve back into the U. S. treasury. A strong testimonial to the inefficiency of the government in business.

LIVE, progressive grain merchants render a real service to the producers and consumers of the U. S. A. by marketing the nation's crops efficiently and on a narrow margin, without any help from the government. Do not promote the new delusion by hiding your business from those needing your services, keep after them every minute—to grant them a breathing spell is to lose patronage.

THE GRAIN elevator operator who hangs out a sign "Farmers' Exchange" and neglects to disclose the name of the owner of the business is not fair to the business or its patrons. Merchants who are striving to build up a successful business need the goodwill of the community and gain it more readily when their prospective customers know the man with whom they are dealing.

APPARENT hesitation by the Sec'y of Agriculture in putting into effect his pet "ever normal granary" scheme, after it has been fully authorized by law may be due to a fear that the 58 eminent lawyers who have rendered their opinion that the A. A. A. is invalid are correct in their judgment, and that the Supreme Court eventually will throw the whole hodge-podge of regimentation into the discard.

IN THE corn-hog referendum of Oct. 26 city dwellers who buy pork will not be permitted to vote. Neither will all farmers be allowed to vote, this favor being reserved for those who raised hogs this year. A big majority is expected in favor (of restriction that may prevent the other fellow from growing corn and raising hogs while the voter intensifies his own efforts).

REGULATING the grain buyer, the warehouseman and the broker has proved quite a perplexing problem for the state government of California, and the merchants directly affected are beginning to wonder who will benefit by all the regulations and limitations.

THE NUMBER of new firms entering the country grain business and the many changes in ownership of elevators told of in our news columns gives conclusive proof that some merchants have perfect confidence in the future of the business and are getting ready to function efficiently.

ADDING iodine to the feed costs the feed mixer 25 cents per ton, which expense is pure waste in the extensive areas where the soil and the crops grown thereon have no deficiency of this essential element. Economy teaches that admixture of iodine should be practiced only in regions known to be lacking iodine.

TRAFFIC DECISIONS made on the alleged "merits" of each complaint without hewing strictly to the line of principles that should govern are bound to be in conflict with prior decisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission. The recent ruling by the Commission in a seed case is not an isolated instance. This decision is contrary to its own prior rulings and to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and leaves aggrieved shippers in doubt whether to appeal to the Commission in other cases.

TRUCK HAULING rates on grain, seeds and hay as recently established may be a fair approximation in the state of Washington, considering it is the first attempt of the state Public Service Department to fix trucking rates. The schedule fails to recognize that the operator of a 5-ton truck can afford to haul 5 tons for twice as much as one ton, whereas the state department allows him to charge five times as much for 5 tons. Would it not be fair to base the rate on the capacity of the truck, with suitable variations for the tons loaded and the distance traveled?

GRAIN buyers in states having port of entry laws not permitting farmers to haul grain to their station without a long detour to a port of entry will be pleased to learn that dissatisfaction is increasing in the four states having such a law. Port of entry bills have been introduced in the legislatures of 14 other states. In Kansas where the law has been in effect a considerable time the expense of collecting special taxes from trucks entering from other states has been 160 per cent of the net receipts. Diversion of traffic around a state tends to reduce the state's revenue from gasoline taxes.

TWO independent sources, both entitled to weighty consideration, one a former chief of the crop reporting board of the government and the other the chairman of the com'te on crop reports of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, have pointed out the trade's need for more information on how the government crop reports are made up. One points out that the government used a lower par on corn this year than ever before; and the other would have information on whether late weather conditions have been considered. If the government can not get full information that is helpful and dependable better abolish the monthly guess.

THE WONDERFUL stabilizing effect of the futures markets has been demonstrated in the corn market this summer. When fears of scarcity boosted prices domestically, heavy sales were made of Argentine corn for future delivery that held the market down, and much cash corn actually was shipped to the United States. Now that the price at home has dropped after two months, some shiploads of the foreign corn are being moved out of U. S. ports to Europe, their presence here in bond having only served to stabilize our market, and at present holding up the quotation for September delivery as holders of the foreign corn take off their hedges.

THE DISASTROUS EXPLOSION in a Chicago soybean products plant is probably not chargeable to any negligence on the part of the management. In Germany where the same process is employed there have been numerous explosions with loss of life and property. Other solvents there may be but the one favored has the advantage that it is inert in chemical action, like the familiar paraffin wax to which it is akin, and does nothing to the meal but take out the last vestige of the oil and fat that curses the packer with soft pork. About the only remedial measure that suggests itself to a grain elevator operator is to provide ventilation for the prompt removal of any explosive vapors that might collect in a confined space. It is too much to expect that explosions can be prevented, but the smaller the accumulation of vapor the less disastrous the explosion. Where the accumulation of gas or dust is practically nil the small explosions consequent can be treated with contempt.

Control of No Benefit to Farmers

Regimentation of the farmers has been in effect long enough to begin calculating the results. Leaving out the poor consumer and the processor, bedeviled with taxes and accounting, consider the difference in the returns to growers from crops controlled by the bureaucrats and from those unhindered by the bureaucrats.

Compared with September, 1934, the index of prices received by farmers was up 22 points for chickens and eggs. Grain was down 15 points from September, 1934, to September 15, 1935.

The bureaucracy's regimentation has attempted nothing for the poultryman, unless trying to make his chicken feed and corn cost more money may be called aid, yet the poultryman's products are up 22 points, with only the law of supply and demand functioning. With all the pulling and hauling on grain acreage control his price is down 15 points.

Cotton is a conspicuous example of control, yet cotton and cotton seed are down 20 points from Sept. 15, 1934, to Sept. 15, 1935.

True it is that the farmers as a class are enjoying a larger income than formerly, but the increase is in the crops not under the blasting influence of government control.

The grain dealer is always glad to be in position to pay the grower more for his grain, and would like to see his patrons in as favorable a situation as producers not under control.

Benefits of Corn Importation?

To a land where corn has long been king it seems incredible that during the two months of July and August, 1935, there would have been imported 14,203,000 bus. of the yellow cereal, and that consumers, feeders and processors would have to dig down in their pockets to pay foreigners \$6,438,000 for a commodity that unquestionably ought to have been grown at home.

During the 12 preceding months imports of corn were 20,427,064 bus., depriving American farmers of an additional \$10,702,615. To have received these \$17,000,000 in the regular course of trade would have contributed infinitely more to the self respect of the corn grower than the bribes or doles handed out in the form of "benefit payments," wrung from hard-pressed urban residents.

Critics of the policy of scarcity are not required to suggest something better. To restore prosperity to the farmer it is only necessary to let the law of supply and demand function freely, and to abandon once and for all all thought of regimentation and utopian planning.

Improving Elevator Facilities

While many country elevator operators are making a wry face over what they claim to be most discouraging business conditions, many others continue to keep a stiff upper lip and modernize their plants so as to facilitate their handling business more expeditiously and with greater satisfaction to customers.

Our news columns this number tell of many new elevators and feed mills and also of the installation of improved grinding and mixing machinery and motors for each individual unit so as to get maximum results from the actual amount of power consumed. One pleasing feature of the new plants being erected is that all are iron clad. The credit earned by such protection more than pays for the iron cladding in a few years by the savings in fire insurance costs.

The few elevators still lacking lightning protection are being equipped with rods without expense to the elevator owners. So many country elevators have been equipped with lightning protection in recent years that the fire losses traceable direct to lightning have been reduced from one of the leading causes of fires to a cause now seldom reported. The relief from worry every time a thunderstorm bombards the elevator is worth far more than the cost of the protection, and here again the elevator owner saves more than the cost of the installation by a reduced fire insurance premium.

Improved highways have resulted in such a marked increase in the size of truck loads of grain delivered at the elevator, operators who have struggled along with small capacity scales are now enlarging their driveways and installing at least 20-ton scales to weigh the largest loads delivered. Naturally, the modernized elevators with their rapid handling legs will give operators a great advantage when grain starts to move in volume. The alert farmer of today is not content to await his turn at the dump. He wants to unload NOW and get back home for another truck load.

The many advantages of modern facilities greatly outweigh their cost and it should not be difficult for the average grain merchant to convince himself of the folly of trying to struggle along with out-of-date equipment of small capacity and worn out facilities suitable only for rendering indifferent service to his community.

Potato Control

Public opinion is treating the potato control section of the amended Agricultural Adjustment Act as a joke. A multitude of scofflaws is arising declaring a purpose to flout the federal authority on potatoes.

On the contrary, potato control must be taken seriously. It is on the statute books. The Carolina congressman who fathered it had an earnest purpose. The penalties provided seem severe, but they are customary with regard to other internal revenue stamps such as those on cigar boxes and beer barrels.

To carry out the wheat processing tax analogy would have required the restaurateur and the housewife to be defined as processors of potatoes when cooked, to weigh their potatoes and pay a tax by remitting the amount monthly with a statement of the quantity cooked. Such processors of potatoes in the United States number between ten and twenty million and unfortunately for the bureaucracy most of them have or control votes. Of the 6,288,648 farms of every description and size in the United States less than 5,000,000 grow potatoes and so the grower was burdened with affixing the stamp because fewer voters would be antagonized and some growers could be misled into thinking the tax was for their benefit.

The potato difficulty grows out of the A.A.A.'s own policy of restricting other crops. The cotton states turned to potatoes and peanuts. Virginia increased its production of the tubers from 8,649,000 bus. in 1933 to 13,433,000 bus. in 1934, North Carolina from 7,315,000 to 10,672,000, South Carolina from 1,744,000 to 2,625,000. The result was that the big surplus potato states of Maine, New York and Pennsylvania received only an average of 39.2 cents per bushel against 89.2 in 1933. It was obvious that the bureaucracy had to do something to give potato growers a parity price, to avoid the appearance of discrimination in favor of growers of cotton, wheat, corn and hogs and the several other commodities declared to be basic.

The only beneficiaries of the potato control would be the 30,000 commercial growers; and the benefit to them will be as nothing compared with the burden laid upon millions of small growers and other tens of millions of consumers by the prohibitive tax of 45 cents per bushel.

If the Supreme Court upholds the A.A.A., Congress will have to appropriate funds for enforcement, or repeal the law in order to forestall popular clamor against enforcement of its drastic provisions. The outcome is not easy to forecast, since the coterie seeking to regiment and socialize America never gives up, and if driven out of one position by the Supreme Court can be expected to declare a war, to control the daily life of the citizen under war powers.

Board of Trade Considers Encouraging Trade

The self-evident truth that restrictions operate to diminish business activity, while freedom from restraint encourages men to trade, with consequent more and better business, seems to have been demonstrated by the general improvement in business during the past summer, following upon the heels of the Supreme Court decision relieving merchants and manufacturers of the chains of the N. R. A.

On a smaller scale the members of the Chicago Board of Trade contemplate emulating the Supreme Court by restoring to members and their customers their right to buy and sell privileges, and to trade without excessive margin, under new rules to be passed upon by ballot Oct. 14.

The new margin rule will not restore the freedom enjoyed by brokers and their customers that prevailed many years ago when this was a matter to be arranged solely between broker and customer, and when the Board of Trade was enjoying the largest volume of trading in its history; but it is a step in the right direction.

The proposed liberalization of rules has so much to be said in its favor that the other future trading exchanges may be expected to make identical revisions in favor of the customer. At Kansas City the directors of that exchange have signified their intention to permit members to get on the band wagon by voting Oct. 15.

The Iowa Farmers Union adopted resolutions at Des Moines Sept. 19 demanding that President Roosevelt return Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace to private life and halt the "program of hunger." It was charged that the A. A. A. had increased poverty among the farmers. "The farmer pays the processing tax and the consumer pays it again, the packer getting the benefit; yet while both farmers and consumers are losing by it, the infamous triple A is attempting to set one against the other." The A. A. A. was referred to as "infamous, worthless and vicious."

As We Measure

True worth is in being, not seeming;

In doing each day that goes by,

Some little good—not in dreaming

Of great things to do bye and bye,

For whatever men say in blindness

And spite of the fancies of youth,

There's nothing so kingly as kindness,

And nothing so royal as truth.

We get back our mete as we measure:

We cannot do wrong and feel right;

Nor can we give pain and gain pleasure,

For justice avenges each slight.

The air for the wing of the sparrow,

The bush for the robin and wren,

But always the path that is narrow

And straight, for the children of men.

—Alice Cary.

The Advantages of Trucks

Country grain buyers who have used trucks so effectively to get farmers grain and to deliver feed, coal and fertilizer to the farm are taking their store right to their customers door. The farmers who provide trucks to haul their products to town and their purchases home not only lose the time spent in driving to town, but bear the expenses of operation and maintenance of the trucks as well as the hazards of the road.

Convenience of trading with the home grain merchant quickly and with small cost for delivery and pickup is helping many merchants to hold the farmers' trade. Traveling truckers of unknown responsibility have distributed so many rubber checks and been caught swelling the gross weight so often farmers fear to deal with them. The local merchant with an established place of business and a reputation for fair dealing should experience no difficulty in meeting the competition of nomads who are not posted on the markets.

The elevator man who is equipped to market grain efficiently and to supply quality merchandise wanted by the farmer should be able to keep his trucks occupied continuously by routing his trucks on a regular schedule and weekly advising the farmers on each route of the coming truck. Telephone orders would often give the truck a load each way and occasionally require the employment of an extra truck.

So many grain merchants who have tried a farm delivery service to promote their side line business have doubled their sales and realized an extra profit from the delivery service, there is no excuse in others hesitating to profit from their experience and use the trucking service to increase their purchases and sales.

Quality of Oats Crop

Oats inspected at representative markets during the period Sept. 1 to 15, as reported by the grain division of U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, graded 1 per cent No. 1, 9 per cent No. 2, 52 per cent No. 3, 34 per cent No. 4 and 4 per cent sample. Since July 1 the grading has been about the same.

Special grades were given 2 per cent as tough, 2 per cent extra heavy, 1 per cent heavy, 2 per cent bright and 1 per cent cereal.

Stocks of Grain in Canada

R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician at Ottawa, Ont., reports the following stocks of grain at Canadian points on Sept. 27, in bushels:

	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Rye
Western Country Elevators*	69,895,753	3,859,942	2,926,571	738,533
Interior Private and Mill Elevators*	6,815,496	482,738	1,203,384	42,836
Interior Pub. and Semi-Pub. Terminals	3,173,081	7,178	24,444	170
Vancouver New Westminster ..	10,750,216	112,187	15,186	32,570
Churchill ..	398,102			
Fort William and Port Arthur ..	54,601,857	4,028,820	1,830,528	2,651,273
In Transit Lakes ..	5,256,032	717,787	489,696	
Eastern Elevators at Lake ports	43,261,147	31,785	364,012	257,745
Eastern Elevators. Sbd. ports	19,031,514	384,923	706,097	170,170
U.S. Lake ports ..	16,470,400		124,723	
U. S. Atlantic Sbd. ports ..	4,129,688			
Total ..	233,812,202	9,625,360	7,689,641	3,893,297
Previous week ..	221,940,118	8,555,301	6,746,485	3,758,884
Same week previous year ..	228,544,283	11,987,160	13,552,331	4,064,291

*Estimated.

Notification Not Required of Carrier

The Trinidad Bean & Elevator Co. shipped a carload of beans from Twin Falls, Idaho, to Philadelphia, the B/L naming it as consignor and consignee, notify Elkan B. Marks.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Co. notified Marks, who failed to respond in any way, and the beans were unloaded in the warehouse of the Pennsylvania Warehouse & Safe Deposit Co.

Trinidad brought suit against the railroad for damages on account of failure to inform Trinidad of Marks' failure to respond.

The District Court gave judgment for the defendant railroad company, and the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals affirmed this, saying:

"Were such the law, we would have the strange contradiction in this case, where the consignor itself is the consignee of the goods, that the consignor should be advised that it, as consignee, had not accepted delivery."—72 Fed. Rep. (2d) 371.

Processors' Remedy Under New Law Inadequate

Carroll C. Hincks, U. S. District Judge at New Haven, Conn., in the suit by the Baltic Mills Co. to restrain the collection of processing taxes, granted plaintiff an injunction against the allegation of the government that the new A.A.A. law provided an adequate remedy. The court said:

"The question at once will arise as to how a plaintiff seeking recovery of a tax illegally exacted of him can establish that he did not pass it on to his vendee. The original authority for such taxes was by Act approved May 12, 1933, 48 Stat. 35. Obviously, a comparison of prices obtaining prior to the original imposition of the tax with the prices obtained in sales made two years later will not show whether a claimant under the Amendment had absorbed the tax or passed it on. Clearly in recovery proceedings neither the Commissioner in the first instance nor the Court at a later stage will be bound by what the parties to a sale said or understood with reference to the incidence of the tax. For the Amendment, by its terms, is concerned not with intentions or understandings, but rather by acts and their economic effects. Nor am I able to find in the Amendment any suggestion as to whether the incidence of tax is to be determined by the costs of the processor.

"If, under the Amendment, a processor seeking a recovery must, in order to establish that he did not pass on the tax, show that his sales were without profit, the Amendment affords no remedy at all to processors who sell at a profit. If, on the other hand, a processor through sales at a legitimate profit opens himself to a suspicion that he has passed on the tax, he will be wholly without evidence to prove the contrary. In short, a processor who sells for the best price he can obtain won't know and can't know himself whether he has absorbed the tax or passed it on. It is thus apparent that the remedy afforded by the Amendment is uncertain. Assume, as the Amendment implies, that a processor can absorb the tax, and thus qualify as a meritorious claimant under the Amendment. He is as helpless as his competitor who has passed the tax along, to prove his case.

"The principal cases relied upon by the Government are distinguishable. None goes so far as to hold that equity will consider as adequate a remedy at law which is subject to such drastic limitations as those imposed by this Amendment. See *Dodge v. Osborn*, 240 U. S. 118, *Bailey v. George* 259 U. S. 16.

"The plaintiffs' only remedy at law being subject to the limitation (among others) commented upon above, well-established principles require that equity should extend, at best temporarily, injunctive relief."

Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

Shipping Weights on Truck Scales?

Grain & Feed Journals: We have a shipper loading bulk grain directly into cars and weighing his grain over railroad owned and operated truck scales. He is now wondering if he cannot hold the railroad for the truck weights (less the usual $\frac{1}{8}$ of 1 per cent deduction), the same as if he should make an L.C.L. shipment weighed over their scales.—L. J. Dill Grain Co., Columbus, O.

Ans.: The flaw in the responsibility is that truckloads of grain were not in custody of R. R. after weighing on truck scale. Consequently there is no guaranty that all the grain in the truck went from scales into car.

Several questions would arise, namely: 1. Was the truck grain tight? 2. How far was truck scale from track? 3. Was there an opportunity to throw off some grain en-route? etc. 4. Could an entire truck-load have been diverted elsewhere than into car?

The only benefit accruing to loader by using the R. R. scale is that loader would not be required to present evidence that the R. R. scale was weighing accurately. Obviously, the R. R. could not claim its own scale was unreliable.

For the foregoing reasons the truck scale weights are not binding on the R. R. This does not prevent filing claim against carrier for shortage, on the merits as shown by evidence.

Claim for Shortage?

Grain & Feed Journals: We are attempting to recover a loss from the R. R. Co. by suit and will appreciate your opinion as to the merits of our claim and procedure.

Back in 1933 we purchased a car of shelled corn. It arrived in due time, the order notify B/L was surrendered to the R. R. Co. and the car unloaded. It weighed out 358 bushels short which we promptly reported to the R. R. Co. and also to the party from whom it was purchased.

A claim on the R. R. Co. was refused after an investigation by them of the loss, as there were no signs of leakage. The car was weighed out over a recording Richardson Automatic Scale. After a flat refusal to recognize the claim we filed suit and in reply to our bill of claim the R. R. Co. demands a clearer claim of loss.

This car was shipped by a third party who evidently operates a country elevator with whom we did not come in contact, and of whom we know nothing.

Our attorney insists now that the suit should be entered by the party from whom we bought, apparently agreeing with the R. R. Co. that we must recover from him and he is not willing to carry the case farther.

We cannot see that this case is different than any other involving a claim. The car moved direct from origin to destination without a diversion or stop off and the shippers' B/L covered throughout and was surrendered before the car was placed for unloading.

Our claims for shortage have always been made against the R. R. Co. and not against the party from whom we bought and we believe our attorney is wrong in his contention that in this case it should come from the seller.—S. F. Paulson.

Ans.: If sold destination weight seller stands the loss and should make claims. If sold shipper's weight at origin buyer stands loss and has right to make claim.

If seller has been paid and shows no interest in suit buyer can obtain from him an assignment of his rights. It costs seller nothing to make such assignment and this will give buyer complete authority to prosecute suit.

Weights over the Richardson Automatic Scale are good evidence in court. The fact that railroad company found no signs of leakage will not

be accepted by the court. In such cases of clear record the courts hold the carrier to the weight loaded, on the theory that the grain must have been lost in transit.

Markets by Radio?

Grain & Feed Journals: Since the first of October we have been unable to get the market reports as scheduled on the Board of Trade broadcasting schedules of February 1, 1935. What stations are broadcasting the Board of Trade grain and feed prices and at what time are these broadcasts scheduled?—Wm. Hayden Milling Co., Tecumseh, Mich.

Ans.: Chicago Board of Trade quotations are broadcast by 76 stations in the United States and Canada, but by none in Michigan.

WLS gives the close daily at 1:40, and another Chicago station, WGN, gives the markets at 12:30.

Four Indiana stations broadcast the market: WBOW at Terre Haute, WIND at Gary, WOWO at Fort Wayne and WHBU at Anderson.

Two Ohio stations give the markets: WLW at Cincinnati and WOSU at Columbus.

WBOW, on 1310 kilocycles, gives the market at 9, 9:30, and every half hour to 12; also 12:15 and 1:30. At Sioux City, KSOO gives the market ten times during the day.

Concrete Addition to Spencer Kellogg & Sons' Elevator at Superior, Wis.

The new addition to the Superior, Wisconsin, plant of Spencer Kellogg & Sons, Inc., consists of a working elevator, storage annex, receiving track shed and dock. The entire plant is carried on a foundation of wood piling.

THE WORKING ELEVATOR is 31' 8" by 38' 8" in size and 186' 8" high. It is connected directly to the storage annex. It is built around the cleaning story, which is located immediately in the bin structure, there being 11 cleaning bins each of 2500 bus. capacity above the cleaning story and the same number below. A spouting story is below the lower bins and a five story cupola for scales, garners, machinery and spouting above.

THE STORAGE ANNEX consists of 21 cylindrical bins 18' 3" in diameter by 102' 6" high, and 12 interspace bins. The round bins hold 21,000 bus. each and the interspace bins 5000 bus each, giving a total storage capacity of 500,000 bu. in the annex. The working elevator adds 50,000 bus., making the total for the plant 550,000 bus.

THE RECEIVING TRACK SHED is a steel-framed, corrugated iron covered structure 36' 4" by 50' 0" in size and provides receiving facilities on two tracks. There is also a car-loading spout on the track nearest the elevator.

THE DOCK is a concrete structure on new pile foundations and with sheet pile revetment along the slip. The new concrete dock is 171' 0" long, but sheet pile revetment extends several hundred feet farther, and the slip was dredged out to a depth of 22 feet providing draft sufficient for the largest lake carriers.

OFFICES for the Elevator Superintendent and Grain Inspection Department, and a Welfare room for employees are provided adjacent to the working elevator.

OPERATION—Cars are placed over the receiving pits by a gas-electric locomotive, no car-puller being provided for this purpose. Grain is unloaded from cars by a pair of automatic power shovels located between the tracks so as to serve either of the two receiving pits. Grain is discharged from the receiving pits to a 36"

receiving belt conveyor which carries it to the receiving elevator leg. This leg elevates the grain to a 3000-bus. garner discharging to a 2500-bus. hopper scale in the working house cupola.

From this scale grain is distributed by means of a Mayo spout to any of the upper cleaner bins or to either of the two cupola belt conveyors. These conveyors discharge through movable trippers to the new storage bins. The east conveyor also transfers grain across the conveyor bridge to the present working elevator where it is discharged onto the present transfer conveyor and carried to the north or outshore storage annex.

Grain may be drawn from any of the new storage bins to one of the two shipping conveyors in the basement and the center row of round bins is arranged to reach either of these conveyors. Each of these conveyors discharges to one of the two 15,000-bus. elevator legs in the new working elevator. These legs elevate the grain to the cupola, each leg reaching one 3,000-bus. garner. From these garners, grain is discharged to the two 2500-bus. scales and from these scales it is spouted to the shipping bin serving the boat loading spout, or to a car-loading spout for loading to cars in the track shed. Both scales reach the shipping bin and also the carloading spout. Provision is also made, by rearrangement of present conveyors under the present south storage annex, so that grain can be transferred from that annex to basement conveyors under new storage and shipped direct through the new working elevator.

CLEANING: A cleaner floor 16' 0" in height is provided in the working elevator with 10 cleaning bins and one shipping bin above, having a total capacity of 27,100 bus. of grain and 11 bins below having the same total capacity. Grain is placed in the upper bins from the scales as received, or transferred from the storage and elevated to these bins by the two legs.

From the cleaner bins below the cleaner floor grain may be discharged through stationary spouting to the two elevator legs, re-elevated and transferred over cupola conveyors to the storage bins.

The hopper scales were supplied by the Fairbanks Co., the silent chain drives by the Morse Chain Co., and the dust collecting system by The Day Co.

The complete plant was designed and built by The Barnett & Record Company.

Processing Tax Adds to Discount on Light Weight Wheat

Because of the larger amount of light-weight wheat this year, the Agricultural Adjustment Administration has been urged to change the basis of the processing tax from a bushel of wheat to a barrel of flour on the ground that a larger amount of light-weight wheat is required to produce a barrel of flour than is required when heavier grain is used.

Studies by the A. A. A. show that of price discounts of more than 30 cents a bushel between 60-pound and 50-pound wheat, only about 4 cents a bushel can be attributed to the processing tax. Test weights of all hard red spring wheat received during the last few days of August at three northwest points averaged more than 51 pounds to the bushel.

The processing tax is collected on clean dry wheat and is at the rate of 30 cents a bushel of 60 pounds. The studies of the Department of Agriculture indicate that 5.26 bus. of clean 50-pound wheat will produce a barrel of flour, compared with 4.6 bus. of clean 60-pound wheat. This is an additional two-thirds of a bushel and represents an additional processing tax cost per barrel of about 20 cents, or about 4 cents per bushel. This 4 cents a bushel is the amount that can be attributed in the discount as due to the processing tax, but it does not account for the large discounts which are more than 30 cents a bushel in some instances.

Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

Malting Barley Grade Unfair

Grain & Feed Journals: The sub-class "malting barley" in the grading of barley is causing farmers of the Northwest tremendous losses.

More than 5 per cent of a 2-rowed, or other unsuitable type of barley for malting purposes, or more than 5 per cent of skinned or broken kernels, or more than 4 per cent of damaged barley quickly throws into the feed barley classes, grain that would otherwise be suitable for malting purposes.

Even a fraction under the line for malting barley, will cause barley to take a heavy discount in the markets. This could not be considered criminal if the barley slightly under the malting line was impossible of use for malting purposes.

But malsters buy and use much of the barley graded as unsuited for malting, at very heavy discounts. This reduces the demand and market price for the best grades of malting barley.

Our arbitrary rule makers often fail to consider the usefulness of the grain being graded. —J. K. Lindquist.

Explosion at Soybean Plant

Hexane, a clear, liquid hydrocarbon resembling the more familiar benzene or naphtha, is used in the solvent process of extracting oil and fatty substances from ground soybeans.

The liquid evaporates readily into a gas that when mixed with the oxygen of the air becomes highly explosive.

That seems to be what happened at the soybean products plant of the Glidden Co. in Chicago Oct. 7, when at 11:40 a. m. a terrific explosion raised the roof and blew out the walls of the 4-story mill building.

The dead number 6 and the injured 43. Superintendent Geo. R. Harger and Chemist D. N. Merrill are among the dead.

The loss is said to be nearly \$1,000,000, fully insured. The four concrete tanks of the grain elevator, containing 400,000 bus. of soybeans, were not damaged.

The Glidden Co., for many years engaged in the manufacture of varnish and paint, in which soybean oil may be used as an ingredient, last year equipped this plant with up-to-date machinery for the use of the German process of extracting all the oil to leave the ground beans suitable for feeding to hogs without the production of soft pork.

In the process the liquid hexane is allowed to percolate thru the ground beans and the solution of oil in hexane is then run into a still where heat is applied to drive off the hexane, to be condensed and used over and over again. It is obvious that the vat containing the mixture of beans and solvent, the still, the condenser, the storage tanks and all the piping must be gas tight at all times. The plant had storage for 8,000 gallons of hexane in underground tanks, 50 ft. from the buildings.

The Peanut AAA program was the subject of a hearing at Washington Sept. 11, at which it was brought out that the current average farm price of peanuts is 3.25 cents per pound, while the fair exchange value is 6 cents per pound, proving that the AAA has failed in its impossible scheme to raise peanut prices higher than the prices of things the peanut grower has to buy.

New Rules of Board of Trade on Margins and Puts and Calls

The following proposed amendments to the rules approved by the directors of the Chicago Board of Trade will be submitted to a ballot vote of the ass'n, Oct. 14.

Fluctuations in Prices, 81.—The Board at any time, upon ten hours' notice by regulation, shall provide that there shall be no trading during any day in any grain or provisions for delivery in any specified month, at prices more than a fixed limit above or below the average closing price of the preceding business day.

Margins, 210.—No member may accept or carry an account for a customer, whether a member or non-member, without proper and adequate margin. On spreading and hedging trades in grain, proper and adequate initial margin shall be the clearing house requirements as a minimum, and on all other trades in grain, proper and adequate initial margin shall be 150 per cent of the clearing house requirements as a minimum.

A clearing member may permit a member to carry not to exceed 25,000 bus. net position of all grain without initial margins when the clearing member acts as commission merchant for the non-clearing member, and the non-clearing member makes his own trades or on the floor gives his orders to a broker and pays the brokerage and such trades are exclusively for the personal account of the non-clearing member and are closed within thirty days; provided, however, that a non-clearing member may have not more than an aggregate of 25,000 bus. net position of all grain without adequate margin without regard to the number of clearing members with whom or thru whom such person may have such trades.

Whenever the board of directors shall find that market conditions require, the Board may, by regulation, increase the minimum margins prescribed in this rule.

Indemnities, 235.—On daily indemnities where the privilege to buy or sell does not extend beyond the close of the session on the following business day, the brokerage payable by members shall be 3 per cent of the consideration; the commission payable by non-members shall be 10 per cent of the consideration; the commission payable by members shall be 5 per cent of the consideration, and the clearing rate, as defined in Rule 224, shall be 2 per cent of the consideration. No person, except when acting as a broker or commission merchant for others, may buy or sell indemnities in excess of bids for and offers of 500,000 bus. each of any one grain during any one day. Trading in indemnities, where the privilege to buy or sell extends beyond the close of the session on the following business day, is prohibited.

All orders in daily indemnities shall be executed in the exchange hall between the hours of 1:30 p. m. and 2 p. m., except on Saturdays, when the trading time shall be from 12:15 p. m. to 12:45 p. m. All trades in daily indemnities shall be in 5,000-bus. lots and multiples thereof, and be confirmed in writing between the buyer and the seller.

Buyers of indemnities must have their instructions in the hands of brokers sufficiently in advance of the close of trading to permit action prior to the last sale.

Sellers of indemnities who have not protected their commitments before the close of the market must necessarily carry any contracts resulting from their sale of indemnities to the next business day.

In all cases there shall be added to the purchase price and paid by the buyer to the seller of the indemnity, any taxes involved in the transaction.

The Board, by regulation, may prescribe minimum margin requirements on indemnities.

Trading During the Delivery Month, 259-a.—No trades in grain futures, deliverable in the current month, shall be made during the last three business days of that month.

If the foregoing rules are adopted by the membership, the directors will rescind present Regulations 1818, 1821, and 1822, and will adopt or amend the following regulations:

Amend Regulation 1804 by striking out the word "grain."

Adopt Regulation 1804-a. Except during the last three business days of the month, notices shall be delivered to the clearing house before 12 o'clock noon of the day preceding the day of delivery. The clearing house shall pass such notices promptly to buyers, who must take delivery and make payment by 11 a. m. of the business day following. During the last three business days of the month, deliveries of grain may be made in accordance with the provisions of Regulation 1804.

Amend Regulation 1822 so that it will read as follows:

Changed Rulings of the Business Conduct Com'ite

Initial margins required from all customers, whether members or non-members, on all open trades in cotton and provisions, shall be the minimum margin requirements of the clearing house, provided, however, in order to facilitate business and minimize the labor of calling margins, members may, in their discretion, carry for any one customer an open interest not in excess of 1,000 bales of cotton, or 20 contracts of provisions, provided that this open interest is kept to the market at all times. All amounts in excess of the above mentioned quantities of cotton and provisions must be margined upon the basis of the prevailing Clearing House requirements as a minimum.

Clearing members may carry contracts for future delivery of grain for member correspondents on the basis of Clearing House margin requirements—but only to the extent that such contracts are those of customers of the member correspondents.

Members are not permitted to pay to customers interest on minimum margins deposited under these rulings.

In computing minimum margin requirements for any customer, equities or impairment resulting from change in market prices shall be regarded as money equivalents.

No member shall extend any credit or give any rebate or gratuity of any kind to any person for the purpose of circumventing or evading minimum margin requirements.

It shall be incumbent upon each member to require satisfactory evidence that all hedging and spreading trades are bona fide spreading or hedging trades, as the case may be. A letter from a customer, stating that a particular transaction is a hedge or a spread, will be considered "satisfactory evidence" under this ruling, unless there is reason to suspect otherwise.

The minimum margin required on intermarket spreading trades is the margin requirement of our clearing house on that side of the spread, which is in the Chicago market.

Financing Country Elevators.—It shall be incumbent upon each member financing purchases of cash grain for country elevator customers to require satisfactory evidence that funds so loaned are not used to margin future contracts in grain.

When initial margins deposited by any customer become impaired, the member shall not accept orders for new trades from such customer unless all trades are fully margined.

No customer may be permitted to make withdrawals from an account when the margins in the account are impaired or when the withdrawals would impair the minimum margins required under Rule 210.

Trading is prohibited during any day in contracts for the future delivery of wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, lard or dry salt meats at a price higher or lower than the closing price for such grain or provisions on the previous business day, plus or minus, as the case may be, the following sum, with respect to each such grain or provisions: Wheat, rye and barley, 5c.; corn, 4c.; oats, 3c. per bushel; lard, 50c.; dry salt meats, 50c. per hundred lbs.

Clearing house margins now are 4 cents on wheat, 3 cents on corn, 2 cents on oats, and 4 cents each on rye and barley.

Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other merchants from the same industry. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities to cultivate friendly relations and profit by the experience and study of others.

Oct. 17, 18. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Peabody Hotel, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 22. Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Norval Hotel, Lima, O.

Oct. 31. Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, Hotel Fontenelle, Omaha, Neb.

Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Normandy, Ill., Oct. 2.—The corn crop is very good in this vicinity.—Atherton Grain Co., Bert F. Kiser, mgr.

Petersburg, Ind., Oct. 5.—Pike County wheat acreage is not as large as last fall. Much of the late-planted corn will not mature.—W. B. C.

Newburgh, Ind., Oct. 5.—Corn along the Ohio River on both the Indiana and Kentucky sides will make a big yield, some of the corn running 50 to 80 bus. to the acre.—W. B. C.

Sidney, Mont., Sept. 29.—Threshing completed, returns light, with Dakota wheat ranging from 45 to 57 pounds. No rains for past six weeks. Corn and hay crops fair.—H. L. Boucher.

Brook, Ind., Sept. 26.—The corn in this locality looks far better than any crop the writer has inspected during his three years in Newton County.—W. R. Nading, mgr. Standard Elevtr. Co.

Spokane, Wash.—In a sensational upward climb in prices Big Bend Baart again was in the limelight with the 13% protein wheat being quoted nominally for the cash article at \$1.23 sacked. Coast.—F. K. H.

Lahoma, Okla., Oct. 4.—Practically all fall seeding is finished. Ample moisture to bring all seeded grain up. Weather cool. Grain storage well emptied out on account of raise in prices. About the same amount of wheat sowed as usual.—Farmers Elevator Co., Wm. Pereboom, mgr.

Princeton, Ind., Oct. 5.—The corn crop along the White and Patoka rivers is one of the best in several years, and it is predicted that the yield this year will be above the average. Wheat sowing has been in full blast since the first of October. An average acreage will be sown this fall.—W. B. C.

Chicago, Oct. 1.—Our reports indicate a corn crop of 2,186,923,000 bus. at this date, compared with our 2,144,143,000 and the government 2,184,000,000 last month. Last year a crop of 1,377,000,000 bus. was harvested and the 1923-32 average production was 2,562,000,000 bus.—James E. Bennett & Co., E. H. Miller, statistician.

Topeka, Kan., Oct. 3.—Heavy rains over almost the entire state during the past week greatly benefited crops. In the eastern half of the state 50 to 75% of the wheat has been sown and is coming up in good stands. In the western half seeding is not so far along. In many places stands are reported as poor, but the recent rains will probably make an improvement.

Portland, Ore., Oct. 1.—The winter wheat crop for 1935 will average 19.67 bus. to the acre in Washington, Idaho, Oregon and Montana, as compared with 17.81 last year. There are approximately 3,243,000 acres of winter wheat to be harvested in these states this year as compared with 2,647,000 in 1934. The 1935 crop is 63,815,000 bus. as compared with 47,149,000 bus. last year.—F. K. H.

Washington, D. C.—October fields are in good shape for fall plowing following September rains in the south central Great Plains, in the central Mississippi Valley, in the northern Ohio Valley, and in the East. Abundant rains in late September, 1.46 inches in one day at Dodge City, Kan., restored badly needed soil moisture in the area from the Texas Panhandle up to southern Nebraska. The main wheat belt, except the northwestern part, has been well watered, according to W. A. Mattice of the Weather Bureau.—U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Decatur, Ill., Oct. 5.—Heavy frost Friday night will do some damage to the late corn. Weather has been ideal for maturing the crop and as 85% in the central and northern part of the state was far enough advanced, the frost this week will help to mature this percentage. The first thing farmers will do this fall is to fill up their empty cribs. The falling off in country offerings of old corn indicates that supplies back are very small. Harvesting of the soybean crop is getting under way. The

quality is good, but the beans are small. Yields reported range from 12 to 37 bus., with majority 15 to 25. Many fields are very weedy and difficult to combine. Growers have been slow about contracting their crop this year and farmers are inclined to store as many as they possibly can.—Baldwin Elevator Co.

Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26.—The spring wheat crop may show another slight reduction in the final returns from the 135 million bus. estimated Sept. 1. It is rather hard to make an estimate of the crop this year as many fields were not harvested due to the heavy infestation of rust, and several reports indicate that the above estimate is still too high. The same is true of durum wheat which was estimated at 28 million against 7 million bus. last year and the five-year average of 54 million. Much of the spring and durum wheat harvested was very light weight and will be used on the farm for feed purposes thus reducing the quantity of marketable wheat to be shipped to the terminals. Several believe the winter wheat estimates are still too high and look for a slight reduction when the final revised figures are made by the government.—T. R. Shaw, editor Cargill Crop Bulletin.

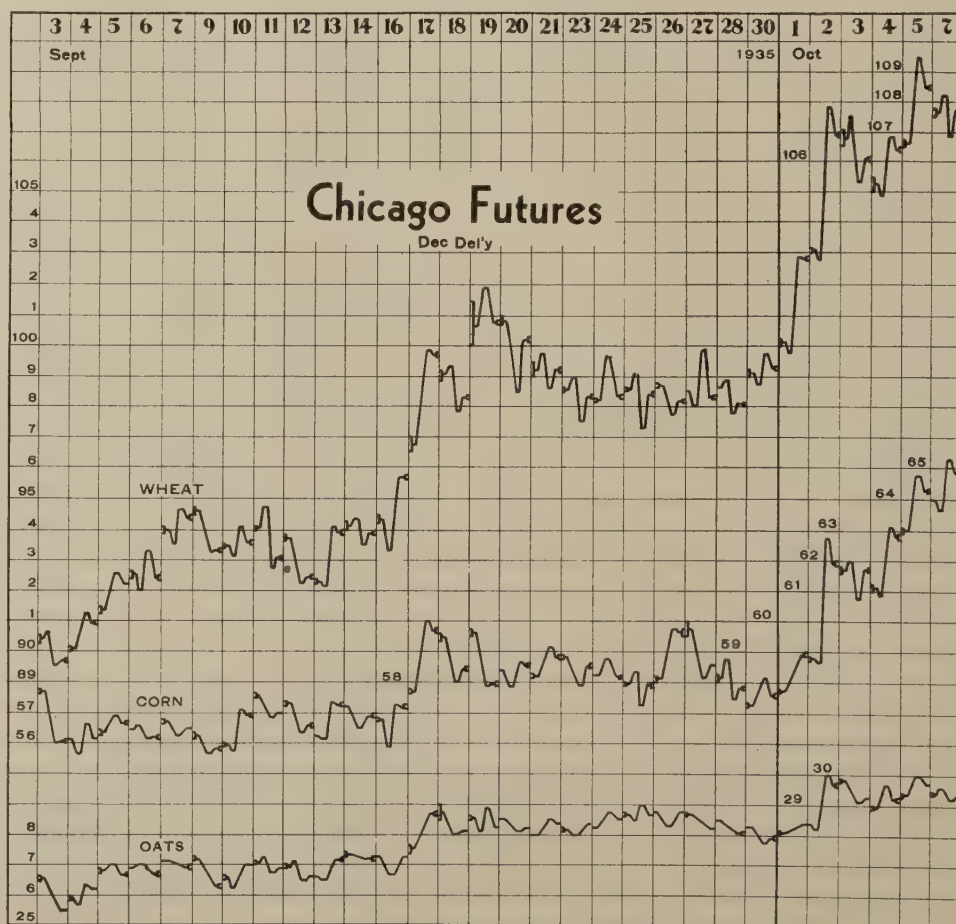
Winchester, Ind., Sept. 26.—Ninety per cent of our corn is now out of danger of frost and fully 85% is out of danger of a heavy frost. Soybeans are being cut for hay, barns are so full that a good many people are stacking it outside. Just no place for the abundance of roughage we have this year. There will be a good many acres in Indiana that will not be cut, farmers prefer to let their stock eat them where they are on account of the excessive charge made by combines, which charge 15c a bu. A good many farmers think soybeans are not going to be worth anything. They are mistaken about this, they are worth around 57c to farmers today. Yield per acre is not going to be as great as it was last year. Plenty of soybean straw 4 feet tall and will make more hay than we have ever seen soybeans make in Indiana, but there is not enough pods comparable to the height of them to make 25 to 30 bus. to the acre. Our farmers think about 15 to 20 will be the best.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, pres.

Ft. Worth, Tex., Oct. 4.—Texas at this time occupies a very unique position in the production of a corn crop estimated by the Depart-

ment of Agriculture at 111,000,000 bus. which is about 70,000,000 bus. more than last year and about 50,000,000 more than the state can consume owing to the fact that there is a heavy decrease in consumption of corn occasioned not only by a much smaller hog and cattle consuming crop, but also a large crop of grain sorghums. This condition is diametrically opposite to that prevailing last year when it was found necessary to import corn not only to Texas but also to all parts of the United States. This being occasioned by the government's policy of crop reduction which was much larger reduced by the drought. G. E. Blewett, of the Blewett-Stinnett Grain Co., who has been in Fort Worth over 25 years, states in an interview today that Texas corn crop is now moving in full blast and showing the highest quality ever known. The Department of Agriculture estimates the grain sorghum crop, milo and kafir, at 75,000,000 bus., which is more than the five-year average.

Springfield, Ill., Oct. 2.—Frost formed on the morning of the 28th in the northern and central divisions and temperatures were slightly below freezing in localities of the north; damage occurred to tender vegetation and to some of the more immature corn, mainly in lowland localities, but importance of this damage was relatively small. Silo filling, cutting of soybean hay and corn and plowing made good progress. In the drier areas the rain greatly improved the condition of the soil for plowing, and pastures began to respond to the needed moisture, but the cool period unfavorably slowed down maturing of corn. Some winter wheat and a little rye has been sown; since the rains that work is getting under way generally. Corn remains in good condition in the north and fair to good in the south. It averages more than 80% safe from frost in the northern division, but in the southern half of the state, where planting dates were irregular because of early season rains, it varies from 10% to 75% safe. Combining of soybeans is about to begin in some localities. In localities strong winds attending the rain blew down corn.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

"Progress Made in Dust Explosion Prevention" is the subject of a paper to be read at the 24th annual safety congress to be held at Louisville, Ky., Oct. 15, by David J. Price of the U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.



Corn Prospects Maintained

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2.—A corn crop of 2,265,000,000 bus. is indicated by condition reports at the close of September. This is the same as our forecast a month ago, but 81 million bushels higher than the government's Sept. 1 forecast, which we regard as a rather low interpretation of conditions at that time. Crop last year was 1,377,000,000 and the average of the preceding five years 2,488,000,000 bus.

The supply of corn consuming units of live stock is approximately 15% smaller than a year ago, and 15 to 20% smaller than a normal supply. It is probable that the supply will be increased during the year 1936.

The yield per acre of spring wheat is estimated 7.5 bus., compared with a ten-year average of about 12.5 bus. The total crop is computed as 157,243,000 bus.; a month ago our forecast was 151 million.

The outturn of the oats crop seems to be slightly less than forecast a month ago. Our latest reports indicate a crop of 1,166,000,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 1,174,000,000 bus.

Grain Stocks on Farms

Quantities in millions of bus. (000,000 omitted.)

	WHEAT		CORN		OATS	
	Jul. 1	Jul. 1	Oct. 1	Oct. 1	Jul. 1	Jul. 1
	Old Crop	Old Crop	Old Crop	Old Crop	Old Crop	Old Crop
1935	42	202	70			
1934	60	496	234	474	265	108
1933	82	529	310	631	316	204
1932	93	467	415	527	251	143
1931	38	932	498	312	169	1127
1930	60	890	400	349	132	144

—Nat. C. Murray, statistician Clement, Curtis & Co.

Corn Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	171,979	76,809	.....	.....
Boston	385	3,475	.....	.....
Chicago	2,471,000	4,425,000	860,000	2,135,000
Duluth	.....	654,622	.....	718,466
Ft. Worth	508,500	199,500	162,000	4,500
Hutchinson	7,500	21,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	1,098,000	1,048,500	749,000	964,000
Kansas City	405,000	3,169,500	127,500	1,704,000
Milwaukee	437,537	888,150	69,100	132,600
Minneapolis	415,210	1,987,890	348,960	1,407,650
New Orleans	120,987	938,950	173,002	61,174
Omaha	240,800	2,541,000	269,743	1,608,600
Peoria	1,163,000	1,290,900	518,000	809,100
Philadelphia	358,950	74,505	.....	.....
Portland, Ore.	191,788	38,591	24,902	1,429
St. Joseph	271,500	1,060,500	82,500	426,000
Seattle	7,500	25,500	.....	.....
Superior	1,170	516,699	.....	718,466
Toledo	46,250	127,500	19,400	21,200
Wichita	24,700	136,500	6,500	24,700

In Governor Eugene Talmadge's suit against the cotton A.A.A. Judge Bascom Deaver on Sept. 30 ordered the 6c ginning tax on excess cotton paid into court.

Rye Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	138,838	95,340	.....	.....
Boston	.....	725	.....	.....
Chicago	356,000	690,000	669,000	903,000
Duluth	966,524	221,043	360,840	28,803
Ft. Worth	3,000	.....	.....	.....
Indianapolis	51,000	325,500	64,500	198,000
Kansas City	105,000	64,500	39,000	75,600
Milwaukee	21,225	105,624	10,040	86,595
Minneapolis	1,200,510	389,810	84,270	246,260
New Orleans	.....	.....	.....	90,000
Omaha	163,800	12,600	164,330	15,400
Peoria	190,400	128,400	18,000	16,800
Philadelphia	403	5,405	.....	.....
Port'd, Ore.	7,955	13,048	964	2,695
St. Joseph	1,500	15,000	.....	1,500
Seattle	10,500	10,500	.....	.....
Superior	793,202	193,400	361,000	3,228
Toledo	19,200	12,000	13,800	12,825
Wichita	.....	2,600	.....	.....

Wheat Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	405,517	248,902	.....	11,998
Boston	700	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	3,922,000	2,186,000	1,420,000	2,202,000
Duluth	6,649,940	6,743,082	2,782,464	5,007,351
Ft. Worth	854,000	495,600	187,600	415,800
Hutchinson	1,824,200	1,043,000	.....	.....
Indianapolis	320,000	173,000	184,000	126,000
Kansas City	8,230,400	2,660,800	2,937,505	4,114,385
Milwaukee	1,770,722	419,481	45,640	157,600
Minneapolis	17,514,550	5,370,270	4,235,370	1,926,970
New Orleans	9,294	.....	19,708	14,725
Omaha	2,346,768	1,619,200	1,168,400	728,000
Peoria	148,800	184,800	250,500	259,200
Philadelphia	128,442	488,275	.....	256,260
Port'd, Ore.	1,596,393	1,164,810	317,611	724,917
St. Joseph	900,800	352,000	396,800	556,800
Seattle	1,905,440	1,113,000	.....	.....
Superior	5,442,146	3,880,206	2,416,829	1,664,904
Toledo	1,829,520	730,800	1,422,975	594,010
Wichita	2,784,000	1,036,500	1,456,500	732,000

Trade in grain futures Oct. 3 was the largest in nearly two years, the Grain Futures Administration reporting 119,450,000 bus. of all grains, including 92,000,000 bus. of wheat, 18,600,000 bus. of corn.

The A.A.A. blithely announced its peanut diversion program Sept. 26, oblivious that the Supreme Court is about to crack down on its house of cards. Crushers of peanuts into oil are to be paid a bonus varying from \$3 to \$19 per ton, in order to raise the cost of edible peanuts to the consumer.

Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for December delivery at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows:

	Option		Sept.		Sept.		Sept.		Sept.		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.		Oct.	
	High	Low	25	26	27	28	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Chicago	109 1/2	81	98 3/4	98 1/2	98 1/4	98	99 1/4	102 3/4	106 1/4	106	106 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	105 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	98	81 1/2	91 3/4	90 3/4	90 3/4	90	91 1/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	96 3/4	95 1/4	96 3/4	94 3/4	92 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Liverpool*	98 3/4	.....	91 3/4	90 3/4	91	92 3/4	92 3/4	93 1/4	96 1/4	97 3/4	94 3/4	96	94 1/4	93 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	112 1/2	77 1/4	102	101 3/4	101 1/4	101 1/4	102 3/4	105 3/4	110 3/4	109 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	110 3/4	108 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	127 3/4	81	118 3/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	118 1/4	119	123	126 3/4	126 3/4	125	126 3/4	124 3/4	122 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth, durum	102 3/4	76 3/4	91 3/4	90 3/4	91 3/4	90 3/4	93 3/4	96 3/4	100 3/4	99 3/4	99 3/4	101 3/4	101 3/4	99 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	109 1/4	81 1/4	98 3/4	98 1/4	98 3/4	98	99 3/4	102 3/4	107 1/4	106 3/4	106 3/4	108 3/4	107 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	72 1/2	54 3/4	57 3/4	59 3/4	58 1/2	57 1/2	57 1/2	58 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	62 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	62 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kansas City	67	55 1/2	57 1/4	58 3/4	58 3/4	57 3/4	57 1/4	58	61 3/4	60 3/4	60 3/4	62	62 3/4	61 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	68 3/4	55	57 3/4	59 3/4	58 1/2	57 3/4	57 3/4	58 3/4	61 3/4	61 3/4	62 3/4	64 3/4	64 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	36 3/4	25 1/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	28 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	33 3/4	28 1/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	30 3/4	31 3/4	31 3/4	32 1/4	31 3/4	31	30 3/4	30 3/4	29 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	32 1/4	24 3/4	27	27	27	26 3/4	26 3/4	27 1/4	28	28	28	28 3/4	28	27 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Milwaukee	36 3/4	25 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	28 3/4	27 3/4	28 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	29 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	56 3/4	41 3/4	50 3/4	49 3/4	48 3/4	47 3/4	49	50 3/4	54 1/4	55	55	56 1/4	56 1/4	54 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis	56	40 1/4	47 3/4	47	46 3/4	45 3/4	46 3/4	47 3/4	51 3/4	53 3/4	52 3/4	54 3/4	53 3/4	51	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	49 1/4	36 3/4	44 3/4	43 3/4	43 3/4	42 3/4	43	44 1/4	47 1/4	47 3/4	46 3/4	48	46 3/4	45 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Duluth	55	42	48	48	47	47	47	47 3/4	52	54	53 3/4	55	54 3/4	52 3/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	38 3/4	34 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	37 1/4	38 3/4	38 3/4	39	40	39 3/4	38 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Winnipeg	37 1/4	32 3/4	36 3/4	36 3/4	36 1/4	35 3/4	36 1/4	36 3/4	38 3/4	38	37 1/4	38 1/4	37 3/4	36 1/4	.....	.....	.....	.....

*At daily rate of exchange.

Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 3.—The Bartlett Frazier Co. has received two cars of soybeans, the first of this year's crop. One car graded No. 2 yellow and the other No. 3 yellow, both being from Illinois.

Chicago, Ill., Oct. 8.—The first car of new crop corn to come into this market arrived today, graded sample yellow, 25:40 moisture, 50 1/2 lb. weight, 1 1/2% damage, and sold for 70c, according to Harry Rogers of Lamson Bros. & Co., receivers. Shipment came from near Ft. Dodge, Ia.

Ottawa, Ont.—Both the inward carry-over and the new crop of wheat in Canada for the 1935-36 season are higher than in the preceding year, so that total supplies were 494 million bushels compared with 470 millions in 1934-35. With the higher estimate of domestic requirements (due to larger supplies of feed wheat) and the higher exports during August (due to larger clearances to United States ports) this year, the supplies available for export or carry-over at Sept. 1, 1935, were 358 million bus., compared with 352 1/2 million bus. at the same date of 1934.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Suit for recovery of processing taxes amounting to \$1,122,147 has been brought by the Ballard & Ballard Co., of Louisville, Ky. This is the first suit for recovery, earlier ones have been for injunctions to restrain collection. Petitioners do not claim that they did not pass on the tax, but simply that the 30-cents per bushel tax on wheat was levied under an unconstitutional statute.

Barley Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	13,352	1,750	.....	.....
Boston	840	.....	.....	.....
Chicago	899,000	1,135,000	191,000	149,000
Duluth	2,593,475	2,211,939	1,227,174	658,106
Ft. Worth	4,800	9,600	4,800	11,200
Hutchinson	.....	3,200	.....	.....
Kansas City	172,800	36,800	66,800	54,400
Milwaukee	3,228,000	2,297,920	524,500	338,550
Minneapolis	7,270,440	3,276,210	3,027,600	1,387,950
Omaha	609,600	20,800	361,355	.....
Peoria	220,200	227,600	85,400	95,200
Philadelphia	.....	1,374	.....	.....
Port'd, Ore.	62,601	104,507	8,923	5,106
St. Joseph	10,500	.....	.....	1,750
Seattle	36,800	15,400	.....	.....
Superior	1,352,255	556,592	6,846	169,342
Toledo	27,600	3,600	1,250	2,410

Oats Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bushels, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	66,099	34,472	.....	.....
Boston	16,800	74,775	.....	.....
Chicago	2,103,000	979,000	2,001,000	779,000
Duluth	8,092,711	636,021	1,144,923	820,344
Ft. Worth	126,000	76,000	124,800	132,000
Indianapolis	500,000	464,000	328,000	408,000
Kansas C'y	728,000	142,000	292,000	66,000
Milwaukee	117,520	366,120	108,200	147,100
Minn'polis	6,931,790	1,021,240	2,730,470	2,507,320
New Orleans	53,951	507,478	47,472	128,425
Omaha	1,328,000	244,000	400,100	206,000
Peoria	364,000	82,000	240,000	110,000
Philadelphia	38,849	106,180	.....	.....
Port'l'd, Ore.	142,048	589,775	31,682	200,439
St. Joseph	566,000	312,000	78,000	38,000
Seattle	176,000	630,000	.....	.....
Superior	4,212,219	56,434	528,899	417,344
Toledo	524,800	231,650	265,700	129,645
Wichita	1,500	37,500	.....	1,500

Interpretation of Crop Reports

Freak Crop Year of 1934-35

By R. O. CROMWELL, Chicago, before Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis.

Crop response to any combination of weather or other factors theoretically always must be the same or decidedly similar and a freak crop can result only from a freak or unusual factor or combination of factors. In actual experience, however, the factor combinations are never exactly the same in any part of two seasons and seldom even similar over two whole growing season periods. Due to our inability to control involved factors under natural field conditions our exact knowledge of crop response to variations of any one factor, singly or combination with others, is quite imperfect in some cases. This frequently results in widely differing views as to the cause of an observed crop condition and its effect on final outturn. There is always the element of personal appraisal of a given set of conditions.

One reason for difference of opinion currently during a season before weather data is available, as to the cause of any particular crop condition is found in our own physical reaction to weather. Impressions of the weather at any time by individuals are varied to say the least, for when it is considered cool by some it may be thought comfortable or warm by others. Often when there is an attempt to recall recent weather for only a few weeks these weather impressions together with quirks of memory lead wide of the actual facts. No doubt but that all of you have been surprised at times at the monthly rainfall and temperature, and at the comparisons to normal, when the official figures for your station appeared. The crop produced by the weather or any season usually is classified by the individual in accordance with his memory of similar seasons. If the response of the crop to an individual's idea of the kind of weather currently being experienced is not similar to past crop responses as understood by him then the crop is called a freak.

Any careful post-season resume of crop responses as an aid to judging future responses necessitate a reference to weather record. In this procedure efforts to find relationship between weather and the crop at any of its critical periods are made difficult mainly for the following reasons. First, there is the complexity of inter-playing factors; second, a knowledge is necessary of the per cent of the crop in a critical stage in each state because weather data is summarized by states; and, third, most critical periods of plants of leading crops after the beginning-to-flower stage, average three or four, to ten or fifteen days, whereas, weather again is summarized only by calendar months.

Since freak crops occur actually only as the result of freak weather a proper treatment of the subject, "Observations on this Freak Crop Year," not only would treat with weather and crop relationships but would cover available knowledge of the causes of the year's outstanding cases of extreme weather departure from normal. Since our weather specialists in the United States Weather Bureau themselves have such a limited knowledge of the causes of weather, no apologies are necessary if that phase of the subject is not considered here.

In one or two recent years and especially during the present season certain weather factors have been very unusual or entirely new to all records during more than one critical period of any unusually large portion of the crops—not only was this true in the United States but in the whole of North America. At present, furthermore, an unusual drouth is in progress in part of South America, and while no recent single freak year stands out for Europe, yet a succession of several seasons of high yields in importing Europe, allows the application of such a term to the whole period of recent years.

The Normal.—One phase of the problem of crop observation and production forecasting of paramount importance is the basis upon which to make them. That there is more than one or possibly two or three bases seems not to have crystallized fully in the minds of many. A brief discussion of this subject and a stress of its importance in a normal year is desirable before considering special conditions surrounding any freak crop or season. Methods used at least until very recent years by the federal Bureau of Agricultural Economics, Division of Crop Statistics, have familiarized most of us with the system which uses a normal or 100 per cent and calls for estimating a given prospect in per cent of this normal or par. This normal is explained in different ways but is not always well understood. Nevertheless, it is a fairly definite thing and not an arbitrary figure. It is worked backward from average condition figure and average final yield. The average final

yield is divided by the average condition of any given month and multiplied by 100 to get the par for that month. The data from which to obtain a par is not available for an individual farm or community or even for any area smaller than the state except in a few cases. In accepting the par method for use, one must accept the truth of the idea upon which it is based which is, namely, that a country crop reporter has in mind the normal (par) appearance of the crop at any period in the area for which he is reporting, as a result of experience from observing past crops.

To those familiar with the par method of reporting crops, the use of any other method may be confusing. In reality perhaps the majority of reports of crop conditions coming from rural sections, except perhaps those coming in answer to specific questions, are not made on

such a base. Many such reports simply estimate a per cent loss from named causes without stating the expected outcome before this particular damage occurred. If the previously expected outcome had been stated there would have been supplied a base upon which to form some opinion of the situation which the report was attempting to cover. But beyond even this, the reporter's idea of previously expected outcome is affected by his experience of the results obtained from past similarly appearing crops, and those results were obtained in spite of whatever damage occurred after the crop stage being reported. The par method avoids some of this confusion by providing a base which inherently allows for average future developments between then and harvest.

The Government now supplements a par-like method by the use of so-called "aids."

Reports of per cent loss to crop are more difficult to interpret than reports of per cent prospect remaining. A story is told of an incident supposed to have happened in the U. S. Department of Agriculture under one of our former Secretaries of Agriculture. The Secretary is said to have requested the Bureau of Entomology of the Department to supply a list of the important insects which attacked one of the crops of the previous year and to include an estimate of the per cent loss caused by each insect listed; and to have made a request of the Bureau of Plant Industry for a similar re-



Plate 1. A twig of the common berry bush. Note the rust spots broken out from the interior leaf tissues. This stage results in the spring from infections by spores from the black, overwintering stage on old wheat straw.

port on plant diseases. When the two lists were put together by the Secretary, so the story goes, he found that the per cents totaled better than one hundred even tho a large crop had been harvested. His displeasure from such reports is supposed to have subsided, however, when his attention was called to his own error in analysis and interpretation. Each pest took a portion of whatever part of the crop remained; only the first one on the job had a chance at the entire crop.

Basis Maximum Crop.—Let us consider a report of crop prospects using for a base the theoretical maximum crop possible as the seed is planted. The average yield of corn in the United States, as an example, is around 25.5 bus. per acre harvested and still less on the acreage planted. Most of you have heard not infrequently of 100-bu. corn yields. An agronomist at one of the state agricultural colleges once stated that a 236-bu. per acre yield had been obtained somewhere in the world and that 225 bushels had been recorded in this country. Dr. O. M. Wilcox, a scientific agronomist, estimates our average yield of wheat

to be only 8.4 per cent of the potential maximum, and since the average per sown acre is about 12.5 bushels this maximum possible yield would be 148.8 bus. per acre or nearly 12 times the average. The highest yield of wheat in our own personal experience is 95 bus. From this point of view the wheat crop has to be destroyed about 10 or 11 times in order to leave one crop for harvest of the size usually expected. The base for the above reports to the Sec'y of Agriculture was probably somewhere between the practical yield probable under unusually favorable natural conditions of soil fertility and weather, and the theoretical potential maximum under absolutely controlled ideal conditions. It was probably a higher base, in any event, than the better known "NORMAL." Another base in use, as in Canada, for example, is the "Long Time Average" final yield.

A possible base, but one never yet worked out, would measure a prospect from the accumulation of hours of each of a certain narrow range of temperatures which had been found optimum for each of the critical plant processes.

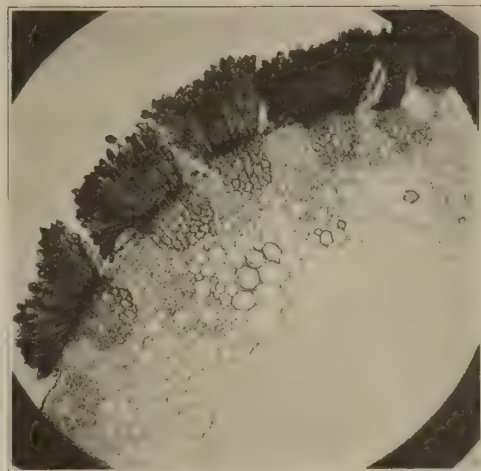


Plate 3. Cross section of wheat stem showing severe Black Stem Rust infection in the red stage. Note the cells of interior tissue filled with rust vegetative filaments and the spore-bearing filaments broken thru the surface of stem. (Enlarged several hundred times.)

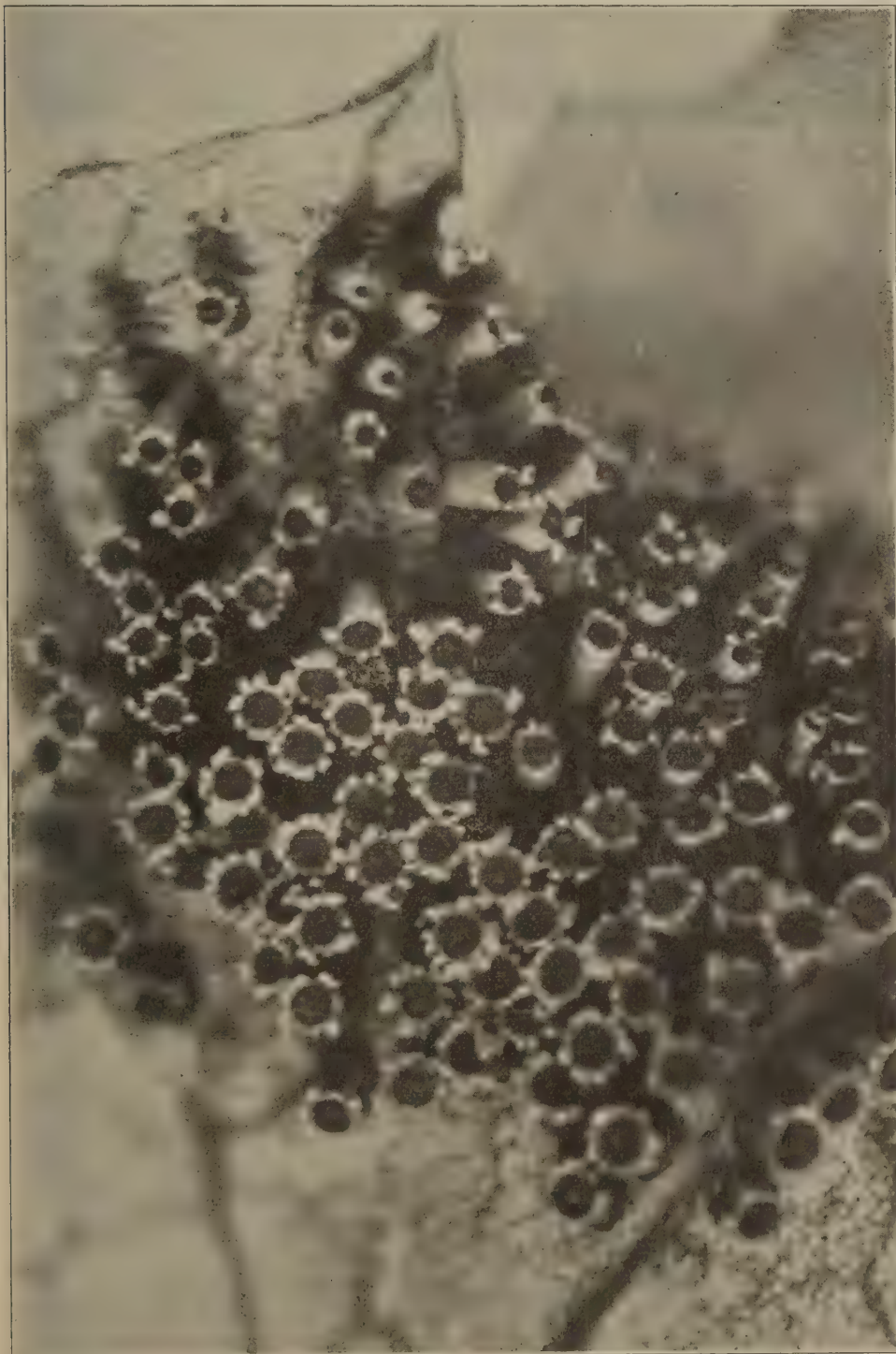


Plate 2. An enlargement of one of the rust spots of a barberry leaf shown in Plate 3. The cup-like bodies spread thousands of spores each one of which may start a rust pustule (red stage) on grain or grass.

These optima would have been determined experimentally by recording the accumulation of hours of narrow temperature ranges during each critical period studied. By repeating such experiments for several years at each of a few key stations and studying the data in connection with carefully recorded critical period plant performance, a scientific base to measure, empirically, each season's critical period temperatures would have been determined. For use in this method, actual per cent moisture at different soil depths at periods would be used rather than rainfall data for correctly measuring that crop factor. Such soil data is now taken at state agricultural colleges and their branches. This method, in our opinion, would not be as difficult to develop as it might appear, and we believe it would provide the best base obtainable.

The 1934-35 crop season began its several freaks in February to early May with the most severe dust storms in the Southwest since early day settlement of that section and with a severe drouth carried over from the previous year. At the same time in the Northwest dust storms were not quite as severe as in the previous year.

In the Southwest the drouth has never been fully relieved but rain came to much of the area between May 8th and 12th in time to revive any wheat growth not already blown away or dead. Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado planted 26,318,000 acres of winter wheat or 59.4% of the United States total. It was officially estimated, as of May 1st, that 12,809,000 acres in these states, or 48.7% of their planted acreage would be abandoned. This abandonment was 92.5% of the U. S. total abandonment. At that time life remained in many plants in other Southwest acreage over a large area, only in the crown at the ground level or in the roots. Normally, however, at this period wheat, at the area's central point north to south, is at heading to blossoming stages, and on an average is within about a month from maturity. Such wheat after revival in May developed slowly due to an abnormally cool May and June and repeated rainfall.

New growth started from the crown at ground level and complete plants, leaves, stems and heads, developed in some cases in 16 days or between May 10th and May 26th, compared to a normally required period for this purpose of at least 32 days. It is conceivably possible for plants to so quickly absorb food largely in an inorganic state, and to transform it into organic form for use, to an extent sufficient to develop complete plants up to the blossom stage. But it is too much to expect them at the same time to be able to supply and store excess food for later supplementation of amounts daily manufactured. Such an accomplishment would be necessary in order to successfully form and fill the kernels. Otherwise unusually cool weather allowing slow development over an abnormally long period after the blossom stage would be required. Exactly this required kind of weather occurred for a period but before the process even approached completion an arrival of heat cured the plants with little or nothing yet in the heads.

The foregoing accounts the most unusual feature of the season or of our own entire crop experience. Dust storms had scarcely subsided in one section before floods began in others. Weather and crop response here is not unusual but the varying analyses of factors and probable response as expressed by the lay observer are interesting.



Plate 4. Rusted wheat stems. The black narrow spots are rust pustules broken through the stem's surface from the interior infected tissues. An enlarged cross section through the stem and several rust pustules is shown in Plate 2.

The soft wheat area had seemed to be blessed with favorable weather and abundant although slightly late growth up until the end of the first few days in May. April was cool and dry following a warm, wet March. The speaker covered representative sections of Illinois and Indiana in late May and again in late June as far south as a line thru Vincennes. The crop on the June trip was being cut generally north to above St. Louis.

As of May first the prospective yield of wheat for Illinois was estimated officially at 17 bus. per acre, or just over the 10-year average final yield of 16.9 bus. per acre. Whether or not this figure was a fair appraisal of the prospect at that time is unknown, but the general rural opinion as expressed to private statisticians, our own observations beginning two and a half weeks later, and the official May condition figure itself seemed to call for an estimate well over the average. On June 1 the official Illinois prospect was 16 bus. and on July first 16.5 bus. Beginning in late May rural opinions of the prospect were rapidly reduced and continued to be reduced thru June but during all this period official ideas ranged only one bushel per acre or between 15 and 16 bus.

The grain trade could not understand why official production estimates were not reduced at the same time. In our opinion it was due to the fact that earlier official ideas were too low. Hessian fly and continued rains with attendant orange leaf rust and other effects gradually produced conditions comparable to official estimates. The season ended with late reduction of all ideas because of a prolongation of the named unfavorable factors. Perhaps from the period of late April the government statisticians in Washington had the advantage of a long distance weather forecast?

The oats and barley crops had an unusual reversal after late June but except in a limited portion of the main regions we were not privileged to observe them. The corn crop has not developed unusual features.

Black Stem Rust of Wheat

Until the middle of the 18th century it was not known that rust was caused by a mold-like fungus, although wheat rust occurs in every part of the world where wheat is grown. This is also true of orange leaf rust of wheat and leaf rust of oats. Prior to the 18th century there were various popular beliefs as to the cause of rust. The Romans attributed it to a special rust god, Robigus, who thus wreaked vengeance on a wicked people. One belief that prevails here and there even today attributes rust solely to weather. We now know that weather greatly affects its development, but that there can be no rust without the causative fungus; a low form of plant life itself, a parasite, it finds its way into host plant tissues and draws their sustenance, injuring them, because a parasite cannot make its own food.

The Wheat Black Stem Rust Cycle

- (a) Red spore on wheat germinates slowly at 52° to 55° but within an hour at 75°.
- (b) Germ tube, or sprout enters breathing

pore of any above ground part of the wheat plant.

- (c) Spore germination can be seen easily under a microscope.

- (d) Sprout grows, branches after penetrating tissue—locally about size of pin head not systemic, up and down through the length of the plant.

- (e) Forms new crop red spores in one week under favorable rust conditions.

- (f) Black spores begin forming amongst red.

- (g) Later only black spores form, and form in the same pustules in which the red had formed.

- (h) Black spores require rest period—live over winter where produced, in old straw or stubble.

- (i) Black spores germinate in spring. Red spores can not live over winter except in far South—in Texas.

- (j) If black spore lands on barberry leaf it germinates and penetrates the leaf, causing a diseased spot, but can not infect wheat.

- (k) Grows on barberry and produces third kind of spore, yellow.

- (l) Which lands on wheat, infects and produces the first red spores of the season, and the cycle is complete.

- (m) Now, all season long, until grain matures, only this red spore stage on wheat is produced—crop after crop appears and goes from plant to plant, field to field, hundreds of miles with the winds.

Black stem rust (hereafter called rust) destruction of millions of bushels of wheat is considered by some the prime freak of the year.

The 1935 rust epidemic will go on record as probably the worst ever experienced in this country. The epidemic developed as the result of an unusual combination of favorable circumstances in spite of attempts to produce rust resistant varieties and after removal of millions of barberry bushes. (See map.)

But it has been known for some years that frequently rust overwinters in the red or grain summer stage in southern Texas and can be carried northward with the speed of the winds for hundreds of miles. Barberries are not yet entirely eradicated in northern states and provide a means of overwintering of rust perhaps to limited extent compared to the pre-eradication period.

Rust of oats, a different variety from wheat rust, was blown northward this season only in limited amounts and loss of this crop from this rust was also relatively limited. Barley, however, is subject to the wheat strain of rust and although barley suffered considerable damage was much less than to wheat.

The rye variety attacks rye and barley but not oats and wheat; the oats variety attacks oats but not wheat, barley or rye.

Wheat rusted to an exceptional extent this year due to the combination of favorable winter conditions for rust in Texas, lateness of the winter and spring wheat crops, unusually favorable moisture at heading and flowering, and

strong winds from the South carrying millions of spores northward at the same critical period. The so-called second growth following drouth in the Southwest, previously discussed, was partly responsible for the lateness in winter wheat which is usually too matured to rust severely. Other favorable factors continuing almost to harvest were rains, heavy dews, rank growth from Nebraska to Saskatchewan, heat at the critical time and high humidity.

The three varieties of stem rust that attack the small grains in turn comprise parasitic strains which can be distinguished from each other by their effect on certain varieties of wheat, rye, and oats respectively. For example, the wheat variety of stem rust comprises approximately 150 distinct parasitic strains. Some of these attack certain bread wheat but not others; some of them attack the bread wheat but not the durum. Still others attack certain durum varieties but not other varieties of bread wheat. It has been shown that these parasitic strains originate by hybridization between existing parasitic strains on the common barberry. Therefore, the barberry is the breeding place for the new parasitic strains. It has been shown definitely that these parasitic strains complicate the problem of breeding rust-resistant varieties. Because of the existence of so many parasitic strains and the continual production of new ones it has been necessary to attempt to breed varieties which are resistant to all of the parasitic strains by breeding toughness of stem or other structural obstructions. It is known, however, that the resistance of such varieties varies considerably, depending on the conditions under which the plants are grown. Under date of July 9, 1935, the Governor of the State of New South Wales in Australia issued a proclamation requiring the destruction of all barberries. The objective is to prevent the production of new parasitic strains.

[At this point with the aid of some 30 enlarged photographs, drawings and diagrams, the following characteristics were described: Rust spore germination and entrance into grain plants through breathing pores, development of rust filaments in interior tissues, complete rust cycle stages on barberry and grain, wheat varietal interior structural stem differences.]

Feed wheat will be taken from growers at 50 cents per bushel basis Fort William or Vancouver by the Canadian Wheat Board.

Owing to the sound statistical position of wheat, all shippers' offers are firm. Port stocks of wheat in importing centers are very small and no increase is possible until world's shipments greatly exceed the present level. The international wheat market is now devoid of "cheap sellers." Exports from France have practically ceased and Sweden is selling only small quantities. The most recent estimate of the Rumanian wheat surplus is 11,200,000 bus. and the bulk of the crop is of inferior quality. A month ago it was thought that this country might have 18,000,000 bus. for export but threshing returns were lighter than anticipated—Broomhall.

Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

ARIZONA

Chandler, Ariz.—The Pecos Valley Alfalfa Milling Co., whose headquarters are at Hagerman, N. M., and who has operated an alfalfa meal mill here for a number of years, is constructing a feed mixing plant at the mill site and also erecting feeding pens capable of handling 3,000 head of cattle or 5,000 head of sheep, the total project representing an expenditure of approximately \$11,000. When the job is completed, the total area taken up by the Pecos Valley Mill plant will be 36 acres. The new feed plant will prepare mixed feeds for local and for foreign markets as well as for stock in the pens at the mill. The livestock, from Arizona ranges, will be fattened here and then shipped to California markets.

CALIFORNIA

Reseda, Cal.—The North Los Angeles Feed Store has completed installation of the latest machinery for making its own poultry feed.

Covina, Cal.—The O. P. Bertheuson Feed House here is installing a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, floor level feed, with motor drive.

Woodland, Cal.—William Crawford, proprietor of the Woodland Rice Milling Co., recently became owner of the Globe Grain & Milling Co.'s plant, which he has been operating under lease for about six years. No changes will be made in the plant or equipment.

San Francisco, Cal.—The following officers were elected at the recent annual meeting of the California Bean Dealers Ass'n (northern division), held in this city: Pres., T. E. Bunker; vice-pres., Louis Kahn; treas., George R. Johnson; sec'y, H. Arthur Dunn.

Sacramento, Cal.—Must brokers secure a license, whether or not they deal with producers? Most emphatically yes. The broker is a singular classification, and whether or not a broker deals with the producer is immaterial. A broker is broadly defined as "any person engaged in the business of soliciting or negotiating the sale of any farm product." Nothing is said about the producer. All brokers, thus defined, must be licensed.—C. J. Carey, chief, division of market enforcement, state department of agriculture.

Sacramento, Cal.—The attorney-general has so far refused to reverse his recent opinion to the Board of Equalization that would license and tax as "common carrier" any dealer collecting a delivery charge. However, the board is holding up action that would bring under Chap. 339, statutes of 1933, the thousands of retailers involved. This is a "taxation" law requiring a \$25 license the first year, \$15 annually thereafter and 3% of gross receipts from trucks. Feed dealers were previously excluded under a board ruling exempting those who haul their own product and retain title and risk up to delivery point. The dealer who now sells feed at one price to all and who absorbs delivery costs in his general overhead is still exempt.

Sacramento, Cal.—Are warehousemen required to secure a license as commission merchants? If they confine themselves strictly to the business of being storage agents, the answer is no, but if a warehouseman acts as selling agent for the producer, and sells for the producer's account, or handles the commodity, or the money representing it, in trust for the producer (such as making sales of the commodity, and returning the proceeds to the owner, less charges), the warehouseman must be licensed and bonded as a commission merchant. If he merely negotiates a sale he is a broker; if he buys on his own account, he is a dealer. If he operates as a warehouseman only, without engaging in any of these sales activities, he needs none of the licenses described.—C. J. Carey, chief, division of market enforcement.

A dealer does not need a \$25 crop buyer's license under A. B. 919, Chap. 568, if he has a fixed or established place of business and retails only. He may buy direct from the grower but must sell only at retail. If he wholesales hay, grain and beans purchased from growers he is subject to license, according to Mr. Carey.—L. J. Stromnes, sec'y California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n, Sacramento, Cal.

CANADA

Lundbreck, Alta.—The 35,000-bu. Dukhobor elevator here burned Sept. 11. The operating firm name is the Christian Community of Universal Brotherhood of Alberta, Ltd.

Vancouver, B. C.—At the election of the Vancouver Grain Exporters Ass'n, held during the third week of September, the following officers were elected: Pres., William P. Walker; vice-pres., David W. Moss. During the two years of its existence the ass'n has done good work in the way of the standardization of documents and export terms.

COLORADO

Seibert, Colo.—The Seibert Equity Co-op. Ass'n is a re-organization of the Seibert Farmers Equity Exchange Ass'n, and has taken over the latter company's property.

ILLINOIS

Pana, Ill.—A new building is under construction by the Schafer Feed & Supply Co.

Mason City, Ill.—W. F. Allison & Sons have installed a large cleaner in their elevator.

Ashton, Ill.—The J. M. Bergeson Grain Co. has installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker & Grader.

Walnut, Ill.—A coat of aluminum paint has greatly improved the appearance of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator.

Roanoke, Ill.—The Roanoke Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed Albert Brown, of Waterman, manager of its elevator, effective Dec. 1.

Roberts, Ill.—Concrete abutments are being installed at the east elevator of the Farmers Grain Co. and the machinery being lined up.

Kane, Ill.—A. R. Chappell on Sept. 14 celebrated the 21st anniversary of his service as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator here.

Mackinaw, Ill.—The Zehr Feed Mill here has been taken over by Kunze Feed & Products Co., of Delavan, Ill., which will operate it as a branch.

Fillmore, Ill.—L. W. McCollum has bot the Fillmore elevator from the stockholders of the organization and has taken over the management of the business.

Mayview, Ill.—Raymond W. Peters has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Federal Grain Elvtrs., Inc., succeeding Ernest C. Sadoris, who died recently, as reported in the Journals last number.

Bushnell, Ill.—The Neff Flour & Feed Co. has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader. The machine has motor drive. The products are coarse, medium and fine cut corn, with the meal removed.

Emington, Ill.—The office equipment of the Robinson Grain Co. was moved during the last week of September to the office formerly occupied by George Tjardes. The building has been remodeled and new truck scales installed.

Kempton, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been moved into the former bank building on the main street, giving the office a more central location and also providing a good fireproof vault as well as a room for feed and other merchandise.

Maroa, Ill.—Thomas H. Wright, owner of the Wright Elvtr. Co., was found dead in a garage, on Sept. 29, a note left for his brother stating that he was despondent over ill health. The garage was filled with gas fumes and the engine of the car was found running. Mr. Wright, who was 57 years of age, had never married.

Ottawa, Ill.—The Wallace Grain & Supply Co. gave a banquet, on the evening of Sept. 18, arranged as a surprise on Henry Bonges, manager for the company, who had just rounded out a quarter of a century of service for the company. The directors, company employees and their wives presented Bonges with a chest of silver.

Ottawa, Ill.—A com'ite, appointed at a meeting of grain dealers within a radius of 25 miles of Ottawa on Sept. 17, headed by Henry Bonges, manager of the Wallace Grain & Supply Co., has investigated several locations for a proposed new elevator, and is reported to have recommended acquiring a piece of property here on the Illinois River. As soon as a site is obtained, building of a grain elevator to cost approximately \$50,000 will be started. It is reported.

Cropsey, Ill.—Three thousand farmers and residents of the Cropsey trade territory attended the annual entertainment and stockholders meeting of the Cropsey Co-op. Grain Co. the afternoon of Aug. 24. Stockholders were pleased with the annual statement and favorable report of Manager Meddie Buck, which showed a 63% increase in business for the company at the close of its 31st year, as of June 30. In spite of \$458 of additional taxes, Manager Buck had succeeded in reducing the total expenses by over \$200, while more than doubling the dollar volume of sales of feed and cement, and nearly doubling the dollar volume of lumber sales. The volume of corn bot and shipped also increased by over 90,000 bus. Features of the annual entertainment that everyone enjoyed included 12 WLS entertainers, two ball games, free ice cream and an evening entertainment on Main St.

CHICAGO NOTES

Board of Trade memberships are selling at \$6,060, net to the buyer, an advance of \$360 in the last three days.

The rate of interest for advance on Bs/L has been set by the directors of the Board of Trade at 5% per annum during October.

The Board of Trade has agreed to a postponement until Oct. 16 of the charges that officials of the Rosenbaum Grain Corp. had violated rules of the board.

James P. Molloy, a member of the Chicago Board of Trade for 48 years, died at his home in this city on Sept. 24, at the age of 69 years, from a heart attack. His widow and ten children survive him.

The hearing on charges filed by the Sec'y of Agriculture against Simon Wexler, a member of the Board of Trade, for alleged violation of the grain futures act has been postponed from Oct. 10 to Nov. 14.

A plant for crushing peanuts has been completed and is now being operated by the Thornton Products Co., recently organized, of which W. C. McGlassen is the manager. The plant is located at Riverdale and offices are maintained at 7854 S. Ashland Ave. Oil and peanut meal will be supplied to the feed trade.

The Grain Market Analysts Club will hold the first meeting of the season, beginning its 6th year of useful service, Oct. 10 at the La Salle Hotel, 6:15 p. m. The dinner charge will be \$1.50 per plate. The first speaker of the evening will be Edward A. Hayes, past national commander of the American Legion, on a topic of vital interest, "Americanism." Pres. Richard Uhlmann reminds members that payments of annual dues to Sec'y Felix Schwandner will be welcomed.

The annual report of the Board of Trade Gratuity Fund (formerly the Board of Trade Mutual Benefit Ass'n), which met on Sept. 27, showed a total of 1,082 members, with a value to the beneficiary of \$3,171.71. The board of governors was re-elected as follows: John A. Low, George G. Goble, James A. Begg, chairman, B. Faroll and Lowell Hoyt.

INDIANA

Saratoga, Ind.—Harold Rickert is installing a one-ton Sidney Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer.

Laketon, Ind.—The Laketon Elvtr. Co. has painted its elevator, feed mill and office.

Simpson, Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co. installed a Haines Feed Mixer and 5-h.p. motor recently.—L.

Kewanna, Ind.—A feed mixer, driven by a motor, and a corn sheller have been installed by C. E. Whybrew & Son.

Decatur, Ind.—The Burk Elvtr. Co. is installing a 15-ton truck scale and also a Blue Streak Grain Cracker & Grader.

Monterey, Ind.—J. G. Wagner has resigned as manager of the Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator and has bot a tavern near here.

Uniondale, Ind.—The Simpson Grain Co., of Simpson, Ind., has leased the Miller Grain Co.'s elevator here, taking it over Oct. 1.—L.

Boonville, Ind.—Otto C. G. Roller, manager of the Boonville Milling Co., recently married, has returned from his honeymoon.—W. B. C.

Seymour, Ind.—A fire originating in one of the rolls on the first floor of the mill of the Blish Milling Co. slightly damaged the property on Sept. 18.

Bippus, Ind.—The Mayer Grain Co. has built a new feed mill adjacent to the concrete elevator and installed a hammer mill and complete mixing equipment.—L.

Preble, Ind.—Burglars entered the Preble Equity Elvtr. early this month, by the skeleton key method, stole about 20 bus. of red clover seed, valued at \$150, and then locked the door after them.

Richmond, Ind.—Wayne County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n is replacing its one-half ton capacity feed mixer with a new Kelly Duplex Feed Mixer, of one ton capacity, with floor level feed and motor drive.

Arlington, Ind.—Hutchinson & Son, grain elevator operators, the firm consisting of Elmer Hutchinson and his son Lowell, are this year celebrating their 50th anniversary of continuous service to their community.

Medaryville, Ind.—Walter Penrod, for the past nine years manager of the Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, resigned recently, taking a similar position at South Whitley, and has been succeeded here by Charles Robinson.

Clarks Hill, Ind.—Indiana Grain Producers, Inc., have recently greatly improved the entrance to their elevator with long, easy cement approaches to scales from road and from scales to elevator driveway.—John Frantz, mgr.

Brook, Ind.—The Standard Elvtr. Co., with five plants in Newton County, Ind., is constructing a grain drier at its local house, to be completed in 30 days. In addition to this improvement, a fresh coat of aluminum paint is being applied to the plant.

LaFayette, Ind.—The Ralston-Purina Co. has completed construction of the 150,000-bu. addition to its elevator, reported in the July 24 Journals as completed. Grain is carried to and from the new tanks by Redler Conveyors. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract.

Anderson, Ind.—A half interest in the Wellington Milling Co. (whose plant includes an elevator) has been purchased by Frank Dowling, manager of the Madison County Farm Bureau Co-op. Warehouse Co., from Joseph VanCamp. Mr. Dowling will take an active part in the management of the plant.

IOWA

West Bend, Ia.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has given the contract for the erection of a 22,000-bu. annex to its elevator to George Todd.

Gladbrook, Ia.—The Pippert Grain Co. has had its elevator plant given a coat of aluminum paint. A spray machine was used on the job.

Malcom, Ia.—Thieves entered the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s office early in the morning of Sept. 10 and stole \$52 from an unlocked safe. The loss was insured.

Moorland, Ia.—Thieves broke open the safe of the Coady Grain Co., during the night of Sept. 17, stealing a few dollars in change and some valuable papers. The thieves entered thru an office window.

Modale, Ia.—The Modale Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been unable to weigh the large semi-trailer trucks on its 10-ton truck scale, so has bot a new 20-ton Fairbanks Scale, with 34x10 concrete platform, from the Van Ness Const. Co., which is making the installation.

Dakota City, Ia.—J. F. Miller's elevator was broken into during the night of Sept. 27 and about \$400 worth of grass seed stolen. The lock was broken and the door forced to gain entrance. Mr. Miller has offered a reward of \$50 for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the thief.

Madrid, Ia.—This town's oldest building, the feed and flour mill of the Madrid Mill Co., will be torn down in the near future. This building, which had served the inhabitants of this section for about 60 years, was gutted by fire about a year ago and part of the machinery damaged. It was later condemned by the fire marshal.

Rock Rapids, Ia.—T. A. Strid, manager of the Farmers Co-op. Exchange elevator for the past seven years and reported in the Journals last number as having taken a position with the Cargill Grain Co., at Green Bay, Wis., has been succeeded here by P. M. Nielsen, former manager of the Edna, Ia., elevator of the Edmonds-Londergan Grain Co., not now in business.

Sioux City, Ia.—S. P. Mason, well known grain man, sec'y of the Terminal Grain Corp., which operates an elevator in this city, was the principal speaker at a recent weekly luncheon meeting of the Real Estate Board here. Among other things he said that altho farmers are receiving better prices for their grain, the increase in the price of manufactured articles which they buy is much greater in proportion. He predicted that with less governmental interference in the grain business Sioux City's prospects as a leading grain market would be greatly increased.

Traer, Ia.—The former office of the old west Rock Island elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been bot by George Dougan, who has moved it to his farm to be remodeled into a tenant house. It is 14x20 feet in size. When the west elevator was sold by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. to Floyd Smith a few months ago, the office was not included in the deal. Mr. Smith razed the elevator to secure lumber for use in improvements at his home and in construction of a new barn.

KANSAS

Selden, Kan.—The Hart Lbr. & Grain Co. has covered its elevator with metal.

Kinsley, Kan.—The Kinsley Elvtr. & Grain Co. has equipped its grain elevator with lightning protection.

Cherryvale, Kan.—On Sept. 28 the N. Sauer Milling Co. sustained slight damage to its electrical equipment.

Hiawatha, Kan.—J. A. Redmon is operating under lease the elevator formerly owned by the Hiawatha Co-op. Ass'n.

Holton, Kan.—The D. & L. Oil & Elvtr. Co. has purchased the Bernard Mill & Coal Co.'s elevator here, which it has been operating about a year.

Bucklin, Kan.—The Midwest Grain Co. and L. L. Zaner have purchased the Arnold elevator at this station. The elevator will be managed by Mr. Zaner.

Washington, Kan.—The Kiger Produce Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with motor drive, and with floor level feed.

Otis, Kan.—The Red Star Milling Co. has closed its elevator at this point because of the scarcity of wheat in this territory, and J. C. Ochs, who has managed the elevator for 17 years, is moving to Wichita.

Lenora, Kan.—The Lenora Flour Mill, an old landmark, owned by C. F. Goodman for the last 25 years, burned at 7:30 a. m., Sept. 20; partly covered by insurance. Part of the flour in the mill was saved, but none of the wheat.

Sedgwick, Kan.—I have let contract to the Star Engineering Co. for the erection of a 20,000-bu. frame, iron clad elevator. If crop conditions are favorable, I will add about the same amount of storage in the spring of 1936.—H. E. Hickerson, owner Hickerson Elvtr.

Wichita, Kan.—Patrick Gould, pioneer grain man of this city, died in a local hospital, Sept. 10, after a lingering illness, at the age of 72 years. He had been a resident of Wichita for 50. About five years ago he moved to Little River, Kan., and went into the hardware business, but returned to this city when his health failed.

Troy, Kan.—Everett McGilliard has bot the Whittaker Grain Co.'s elevator and office and will operate as the Troy Grain & Fuel Co. Harry Davis, of this city, will be manager for Mr. McGilliard. A full line of feeds will be carried, coal being handled also. Custom grinding will be done. Owen Whittaker has been sole owner of the business since the death of his father, D. F. Whittaker, the original owner, a year or so ago.

Hutchinson, Kan.—The Mensendieck Grain Co. served a barbecued meat lunch at noon, Sept. 14, for members of the Board of Trade, celebrating the opening of its local office four years ago, at which time M. T. Moritz, manager, came here from St. Joe to open an office in the Rorabaugh-Wiley Bldg. Both he and O. R. Cecil have been with the local office since. Two years later a branch office was opened on the Board of Trade floor. The firm maintains private wires to the important exchanges and is correspondent for the Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago.

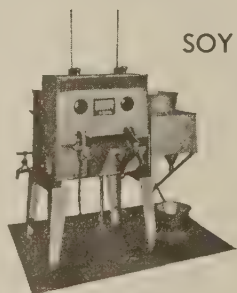
KENTUCKY

Jamestown, Ky.—J. B. Foley is now operating the roller mill which he recently completed here.

Columbia, Ky.—New equipment is being installed in a building here by W. R. Myers & Son, who are re-entering the milling business.

Owensboro, Ky.—The plant of the Rapier Sugar Feed Co. was bid in, on Sept. 27, for \$34,500 by Rumsey Boggess, an attorney, but it is reported that for some reason the sale has not been approved and the property will have to be offered for sale again.

Is Your MOISTURE TESTER ready for SOY BEAN and CORN MOVEMENT



CHECK UP ON PARTS REQUIRED OR NEW EQUIPMENT NEEDED

REVISED TEMPERATURES FOR TESTING

Kind of Grain or Substance	Amount of Grain for Test	Amount of Oil for Test	Shutting Off Temperature
Wheat—Soft Red Winter, and white....	100 grams	150 cc.	190°
All other classes....	100 "	150 cc.	180°
Shelled corn	"00 "	150 cc.	190°
Oats	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Rye	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Grain sorghums....	100 "	150 cc.	195°
Barley	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Flaxseed	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Emmer	100 "	150 cc.	190°
Head rice (milled)....	100 "	+150 cc.	200°
Second head rice....	100 "	+150 cc.	200°
Screenings rice....	100 "	+150 cc.	200°
Brewers' rice....	100 "	+150 cc.	200°
Brown rice....	100 "	+150 cc.	200°
Rough rice....	100 "	150 cc.	200°
Corncobs	*50 "	250 cc.	190°
Cottonseed	*50 "	150 cc.	190°
Soy and navy beans....	100 "	150 cc.	175°
Barley malt	100 "	200 cc.	168°
Distillers' dried grains	*50 "	200 cc.	190°
Wheat flour	*50 "	+150 cc.	190°
Cornmeal	*50 "	+150 cc.	175°
Buckwheat	100 "	150 cc.	185°
Shelled peanuts	100 "	150 cc.	175°

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SEED TRADE REPORTING BUREAU

325 W. HURON STREET

CHICAGO

ILLINOIS

Campbellsville, Ky.—A metal covered elevator on a concrete foundation is under construction at the mill of the Campbellsville Milling Co.

MICHIGAN

Sterling, Mich.—The Sterling Elvtr. Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with floor level feed and with motor drive.

Standish, Mich.—The new Metevia & Palmer elevator under construction opposite the old Standish Elvtr. Co.'s building on the M. C. R. R. tracks will soon be ready for business.

Vriesland, Mich.—Fire caused by lightning during a severe storm on Sept. 25 gutted the elevator of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. The interior of the building was completely destroyed.

Montgomery, Mich.—The Tri-State Co-op. Ass'n has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Ear Corn Crusher & Feeder. The machine has a capacity of 4 to 5 tons per hour and is motor driven.

Chapin, Mich.—The Oakley Bean & Grain Co., of Oakley, will open a branch elevator here in a former garage building, which is 32x52 feet. A general elevator business will be conducted.

Rudyard, Mich.—John McInnis held a formal opening of his new 8,000-bu. elevator on Sept. 20, at which time a program of inspection and speaking was carried out. The elevator is equipped with an up-to-date conveyor and with grinding machinery.

Coopersville, Mich.—William Riemersma, manager of the Coopersville Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for the past 13 years, has resigned, effective Nov. 1, and will be succeeded by Everett A. Collar, sec'y of the board. Mr. Riemersma and his wife plan to spend the winter in Florida.

Elkton, Mich.—The opening of J. R. Quinn's new bean elevator (described in the Aug. 14 Journals), was celebrated by special events during the first week of October, the elevator being opened on Monday of that week. The building has eight bins for bulk storage besides a bag storage room. The bean picking room is built to supply 30 machines.

Boyne City, Mich.—Boyne City Produce Co. opened for business on Sept. 14 in the large warehouse on Lake St., owned by Frank and Harry Behling. The warehouse is equipped with modern machinery, including a feed grinder and a vetch separator. Feed, coal, flour, farm machinery, poultry and potatoes will be handled. A railroad siding is being constructed to aid shipping facilities.

Howard City, Mich.—The local elevator purchased by Hammerslag & Tinkham, of Grand Rapids, as reported in the Aug. 14 Journals, has been remodeled, rewired and placed in good condition and re-opened for business early in the fourth week of September. The firm is in the market for grain, beans and potatoes and will retail feeds, coal and flour. In season several electric bean-picking machines will be operated.

Alma, Mich.—Harold Ludwick, former manager of the Central Michigan Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, was found guilty of embezzlement of elevator funds in circuit court at Ithaca, on Sept. 24. He was placed on probation for one year, ordered to pay \$1 a month oversight, and \$550 within 60 days, including \$50 costs and \$500 to be sent to the elevator. In passing sentence the judge was reported to have stated that he found Ludwick not guilty of the salary claim, the Townsend seed deal or the Michigan Elvtr. Exchange liability, but that he was guilty of embezzlement in the seed deal.

Fenton, Mich.—L. A. Riedel, manager of the local elevator of the Michigan Bean Co., was elected pres. of the Saginaw Valley Sub-Ass'n of the Michigan Bean Shippers Ass'n Dist. No. 3, at a meeting of that group held at Saginaw on Sept. 11. About 20 members of the ass'n were present. Other officers elected were: A. D. McIntyre, Saginaw, sec'y-treas.; Leo Cline, Birch Run, vice-pres.; Lester Green, Flint, director of the district for the state ass'n. This district is composed of the area of the Saginaw Valley including Bay City, Saginaw, Pinconning and Standish on the north and running south thru the central part of the state to and including Fenton.

MINNESOTA

Truman, Minn.—William J. White, grain dealer, died at his home here on Sept. 25, at the age of 70 years.

Frost, Minn.—The Frost Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is receiving a new covering of sheet metal.

Dover, Minn.—J. P. Lahmers is adding a No. 1 Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer to his feed mill equipment. The machine is motor driven.

Good Thunder, Minn.—N. H. Mongeau has appointed Carl Ringle, of Arlington, manager of the elevator and feed mill which he recently bot from R. L. Houk.

Middle River, Minn.—The property of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has been taken over by the Crookston Milling Co., which has also assumed the debts of the company.

Felton, Minn.—J. D. Hoag, of Hawley, has been appointed manager of the Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local elevator, succeeding Oscar Rederson, who resigned because of ill health.

Hanska, Minn.—The Eagle Roller Mill Co. has purchased G. T. Johnson's feed mill and plans to erect a new mill adjoining its elevator this fall. Mr. Johnson will continue to operate the mill.

Milaca, Minn.—The Farmers Co-op. Creamery Co. is installing a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter & Grader. The machine is motor driven and has a capacity of upwards of a ton per hour.

Belgrade, Minn.—A batch mixer, corn cracker, automatic wheat mixing system, a dust collector, purifier and new stand of rolls have recently been installed by the Belgrade Flour Mills Co.

West Concord, Minn.—Farmers of this section are said to be contemplating re-organization of the local farmers co-op. elevator company, to succeed the former West Concord Elvtr. Co.

Tracy, Minn.—Contract has been let by the Farmers Elvtr. Co. for the construction of a warehouse and mixing plant, 22x26 feet, the old coal and feed sheds being moved to make room for the new structure.

Fosston, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. has re-organized as the Fosston Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n and has been incorporated, with a capital stock of \$20,000 divided into 2,000 shares having a par value of \$10 each.

New Richmond, Minn.—Burglars entered the office of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. during the night of Aug. 26, and stole about \$3 in cash, leaving several hundred dollars' worth of checks and a quantity of stamps scattered over the floor.

Hamel, Minn.—Improvements recently made at the Hamel Feed Mill, operated by William Gulden, include installation of an automatic feeder and rebuilding of the hammer mill, erection of several partitions and general repairing of the mill. A 75-h.p. diesel engine supplies the power for the mill.

Clarkfield, Minn.—The Western Grain Men's Ass'n held a special meeting here, in the City Hall, on Sept. 6, for the purpose of considering payment requirements on seed loans. A com'te was appointed to confer with the officials having charge of the collection of loans regarding the method of making payments. E. F. Barrett and A. F. Nelson compose the com'te.

Millerville (r. d. from Brandon), Minn.—F. G. Dobbmeyer is having a large addition built to his flour mill here.

Jackson, Minn.—The Southern Minnesota Managers Ass'n held its September meeting on the 22nd in the Armory here. The large gathering was addressed by John B. LaDue, of St. Paul, on the progress on modern transportation; Edward Flynn, of the Great Northern Railroad, spoke on the regulation of modern transportation; E. F. Barrett discussed direct buying and selling of grain. The Jackson Male Quartet, a brass quartet, cornet solos and tap dancing furnished the entertainment.

Appleton, Minn.—The regular monthly meeting of the Western Grain Men's Ass'n was held in the Masonic Hall here, on Sept. 10. E. F. Barrett, in his report as one of the com'te appointed at the special meeting of the ass'n on Sept. 6, to confer with officials regarding payment of seed loans, said: "While they indicate the so-called 50-50 basis of harvest allowance will continue in force, it is added that in individual cases exceptions will be made. In instances where the strict enforcement of the 50-50 basis of harvest allowance in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Montana would work a hardship on the farmer, the field supervisor or field agent has the power to make arrangements that are more lenient." The sequence of liens is: First, threshers' liens; second, seed liens; third, labor liens.

MINNEAPOLIS LETTER

Merchants Grain Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$25,000; incorporators: M. B. Lytle, R. E. Reutsche and Robert W. Bolton.

The Chamber of Commerce membership of W. S. Weiss has been transferred to Frederick Weiss, and that of Paul J. Kalman, deceased, to James A. Cathcart.

The Rahr Malting Co. has completed alterations and additions to its elevator, costing \$16,000, the McKenzie-Hague Co. doing the work, described in the Aug. 28 Journals.

In the annual statement of the Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. and subsidiaries consolidated net profit of \$2,525,745 was shown for the year ended June 30, compared with \$2,317,488 for the preceding year. The consolidated net working capital this year was \$11,891,104, compared with \$10,621,918 last year.

Starting Sept. 30, radio station WCCO will broadcast grain market quotations according to the following schedule: At 9:30 a. m. the opening and going quotations, at 11:54 a. m. the mid-session quotations and at 1:25 p. m. the closing quotations, except that on Saturdays the closing quotations will be broadcast at 12:45 p. m.

At the annual election of the Chamber of Commerce, held Oct. 3, the following were chosen: Pres., J. C. Wyman; vice-pres., G. K. Labatt; directors (for a two-year term): E. S. Ferguson, W. J. Foster, E. J. Grimes, O. F. Bast and J. R. Stewart. Members of the board of arbitration: F. B. Carr, R. J. Healy, H. C. Olson. Board of Appeals: C. G. Williams, Clarence Mathewson, D. C. Moore.

The Minneapolis Linseed Meal Co., the organization of which was reported in the Sept. 11 Journals, has changed its name to the Northwest Linseed Meal Co. on account of the similarity of its name and that of the Minnesota Linseed Oil Co., which resulted in wrong delivery of mail, telegrams, etc. Headquarters of the Northwest Linseed Meal Co. are in the Flour Exchange, and the manager is Maurice J. Beaubaire.

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MISSOURI

Dearborn, Mo.—The warehouse of the O. G. Hess Milling Co. burned Sept. 29; loss, \$1,500.

Slater, Mo.—The Slater Mill & Elvtr. Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment recently.

Craig, Mo.—L. L. Teare, operating as Brownfield & Teare, has given a contract to the A. F. Roberts Const. Co. for building an elevator to replace the one that burned Aug. 22, as previously reported.

St. Louis, Mo.—On Oct. 19 Prof. James E. Boyle, of Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., will give an address on "Planning an Unbalanced Agriculture," before the convention here of the International Milk Dealers.

Kansas City, Mo.—Electrification of the Chicago Great Western Elvtr., operated by the Lathrop-Marshall Grain Co., has been completed by Horner & Wyatt. A 200-h.p. motor was installed on the main drive, with smaller individual motors on the machines.

Kansas City, Mo.—The resignation of James J. Rick, of the local office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., of which he was a vice-pres., has been announced. Mr. Rick contemplates entering the commercial paper business in this city, and will serve the grain trade and other businesses.

St. Louis, Mo.—Henry Hunter, oldest member of the St. Louis Merchants Exchange, and pres. of the Hunter Grain Co. until his retirement in 1929, died in this city on Sept. 22 at the age of 87 years. He had been in the grain business since 1870. He joined the local exchange in 1895, retaining his membership until his death. Born in London, England, Mr. Hunter came to this country at the age of 21. His start in the grain business was traveling for the old firm of Marcus & Bernheimer. Later he organized the Taylor-Hunter Grain Co., which was succeeded by the Hunter Grain Co. In 1909. Retiring from active business 20 years later, his interests were taken over by his son, Ed H. Hunter, who survives him, together with another son, H. F. Hunter, of Milwaukee, and a daughter.

NEBRASKA

Humboldt, Neb.—The O. A. Cooper Co. sustained damage to its electrical equipment on Sept. 27.

Central City, Neb.—The T. B. Hord Grain Co.'s Union Pacific elevator is being given two coats of paint.

Sidney, Neb.—It is reported that the local Chamber of Commerce is negotiating for the erection of a 200-barrel flour mill.

Oak, Neb.—The Scroggin elevator was entered by thieves during the night of Sept. 13 and \$5 in cash taken from the safe.

Madison, Neb.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point is F. J. Sixta, formerly of Gregory, S. D.

Blue Springs, Neb.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently completed installation of a larger scale, to accommodate the large trucks of today.

Pilger, Neb.—B. C. Cooper, of Omaha, has purchased the Nye-Jenks Grain Co.'s elevator at this point and will take possession about Dec. 1.

Harbine, Neb.—The articles of incorporation of the Harbine Farmers Union elevator have been amended changing the par value of the capital stock from \$100 to \$10.

Fairbury, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. has a new brick office building under construction, replacing the former frame one and considerably larger than the old one.

Cook, Neb.—The old Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was bot at public auction, on Sept. 21, by Fred Panko, who paid \$330 for the structure, which will probably be razed soon.

Gothenburg, Neb.—Ross Price has been appointed manager of the local elevator of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co., succeeding P. W. Klinge, who has leased an elevator at Oshkosh, Neb.

Spencer, Neb.—The Nye-Jenks Grain Co. has sold its local elevator to the Farmers Union Elvtr. Co., which will use it for storing grain. The Nye-Jenks Co. retains the coal bins at the elevator yards.

Cozad, Neb.—An addition is being built to the plant of the Allied Mills here, to be 25x60 feet, two stories high, of concrete and steel, connected to the main building on the east. The addition will be equipped with up-to-date machinery for manufacturing mixed feeds.

Oshkosh, Neb.—The Oshkosh-Gering Grain Co.'s elevator and other buildings have been leased to P. W. Klinge, former manager of the Lexington Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Gothenburg, Neb., who will operate the business under the name of the Klinge Hay & Grain Co.

Dannebrog, Neb.—The Farmers Union Elvtr. Co. put a notice in the local press late in September to the effect that the identity of the party who had recently taken some barley from the elevator was known and that if the grain were promptly returned no questions would be asked.

Mynard, Neb.—A. B. Wilson, owner of the Wilson Grain Co., has resumed his operation of the elevator here, which since last December has been operated by the Robertson Grain Co. Herman Meisinger, who has been manager for the Robertson Co., will continue in that capacity for Mr. Wilson.

NEW MEXICO

Melrose, N. M.—A 125-barrel flour mill is under construction here on the Santa Fe tracks by N. O. Yeakly.

Tucumcari, N. M.—W. F. Baum, who has been operating a feed mill here for several years past, is erecting a 15-barrel flour mill in the south part of town, which he expects to have in operation early in November. The mill will be housed in a stone building. Besides making flour, he will grind feed, cornmeal and manufacture a breakfast food.

NEW YORK

Holland, N. Y.—A feed and flour mill has been opened here by D. F. Tanner.

Bridgeport, N. Y.—The feed mill of H. J. Fox and Harry Parker burned several weeks ago. It will be rebuilt immediately.

Waverly, N. Y.—The Tioga Mills, Inc., is the new name of the Tioga-Empire Feed Co., Inc., the change being one in name only, not in ownership or personnel.

New York, N. Y.—At the annual fall tournament of the New York Produce Exchange Golf Ass'n, held on Staten Island Sept. 19, the winners of the grain trade prize were J. S. Waldorf and H. Ried, who were tied.

Camden, N. Y.—Wilson Walker has entered the feed manufacturing business, having opened the Garrow Mills here, which have been closed for a number of years but are completely equipped with power and machinery. The plant was erected and operated for several years by the late W. H. McDaniels, Sr.

Buffalo, N. Y.—McConnell & Weydman, Inc., have made extensive improvements to the feed plant formerly operated by the Quisenberry Milling Co., taken over by the former several months ago and now operated under the name of the Rex Grain & Milling Co. All of the machinery is now powered by individual motors, totaling 35; a new hammer mill and oat clipper, also a new power loader, have been installed; new loading platforms have been built, and the firm is erecting an addition to its warehouse which will give it a total capacity of approximately 2,000 tons.

NORTH DAKOTA

Max, N. D.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s three elevators have been repainted and repaired.

Emerado, N. D.—William Hancock, in the grain business here for a number of years, died early last month.

Kindred, N. D.—The lumber yard of the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co. at this point has been purchased by the Kindred Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Neché, N. D.—The death of George Roadhouse, manager of an elevator at this point for several years, occurred Sept. 3. He was 82 years of age.

Guelph, N. D.—The Monarch Elvtr. Co.'s local house has been bot by the Guelph Farmers Elvtr. Co., which will operate its two plants here as one unit.

Westhope, N. D.—The Great Western Grain Co.'s elevator which was opened less than two months ago has been closed, and E. W. Windle, local agent, has returned to Rolla.

Ypsilanti, N. D.—Elmer L. Evans, manager of the Equity Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, was recently held up by armed bandits, who stole about \$200 in cash from the elevator.

Lankin, N. D.—A. W. Harazim, manager of the Osborne-McMillan Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Dewar, N. D., for almost 20 years, is now manager of the company's elevator at this point.

Edmore, N. D.—The Van Osdell & Goulding Elvtr. Co. has bot the St. Anthony & Dakota Elvtr. Co.'s elevator here, and the Farmers Elvtr. Co. has bot the elevator formerly operated by the Van Osdell Co.

Grand Forks, N. D.—It is reported that the North Dakota Terminal Exchange is taking preliminary steps toward the construction of a 500,000-bu. terminal elevator here, to be financed thru the sale of stock.

Perth, N. D.—Among the improvements recently made at the elevator of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. was a new 10-h.p. electric motor, replacing the old gasoline engine, a smaller electric motor to handle the air compressor and dump, adding six feet to the length of the grain testing room and building a shed to house the electric motor.

Sherwood, N. D.—We have just completed the installation of a new 20-foot, 15-ton, type-registering beam scale, together with a new 76-inch piston travel Strong-Scott Dump. We are very proud of this new equipment, it being the only equipment of its kind within a radius of several miles.—Sherwood Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., C. E. Taber, mgr.

OHIO

Worstville, O.—Brady Bros. have just put in a Sidney Combined Sheller and Boot.

Oak Harbor, O.—The Oak Harbor Co-op. Co. is installing a Sidney Fan-Type Sheller.

Mt. Vernon, O.—The Banning Mill property here has been bot by the Mt. Vernon Farmers Equity Co.

Waynesfield, O.—The Waynesfield Grain Co. is having all its buildings painted with aluminum paint.

Cairo, O.—A combined Sidney Sheller and Cleaner is to be installed by the Cairo Farmers Co-op. Exchange.

Brice, O.—The Motz-Cook Grain Co. is building an addition to its warehouse for the purpose of storing hay and straw.

Dayton, O.—The Dwyer Mills have recently installed a new motor driven corn sheller furnished by the Duplex Mill & Mfg. Co.

Painesville, O.—Fire probably caused by defective wiring damaged the property of the Lake County Farm Bureau Co-op. Ass'n on Sept. 25.

Suffield, O.—The Suffield Feed & Supply Co. has recently added a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, one ton capacity, with floor level feed and motor drive.

New Paris, O.—Thieves obtained over \$35 from the safe and cash register in the office of the New Paris Elvtr. Co. during the night of Sept. 22, breaking a window to gain entrance.

Norwalk, O.—Mrs. Ada A. Jenkins bot at sheriff's sale last month the Jenkins grain elevator property for \$6,060. Her husband, the late F. A. Jenkins, established the business years ago.

Circleville, O.—The Ralston-Purina Co. has completed the construction of its 150,000-bu. addition. Grain is carried to and from the new storage by Redler Conveyors. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract.

Columbus, O.—New members taken into the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n during September were as follows: Blue Grass Grain Corp., Lexington, Ky.; Vestal Chemical Laboratories, St. Louis, Mo.; Max Katz Bag Co., Indianapolis, Ind., and Old Fort Mills, Inc., Marion, O.

Grafton, O.—The United Mills Corp. has completed its 350,000-bu. addition to its elevator, reported in the Aug. 14 Journals as under construction. The work consisted of 15 tanks 17½ feet in diameter, 91 feet high, with two conveyors above and two below. The Jones-Hettelsater Const. Co. had the contract.

Marion, O.—G. A. Holland and Pete Turner, former associates in the Allied Mills at Ft. Wayne, Ind., have incorporated the Old Fort Mills, and a plant is now being erected. They expect to process 1,000 bus. of beans per day at the start, which will be increased to 1,500 bus. within 90 days. They expect to get going Nov. 1.

Willshire, O.—The Willshire Co-op. Co. has let contract to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. for complete equipment for a new 6,000-bu. studded, iron-clad elevator. It will be motor driven, will have a sheller and combination cleaner, manlift and Richardson Automatic Scale. Ed Bowen & Sons will own and operate the new properties.

The ass'n. with the valuable assistance of E. A. Fitzgerald of the Early & Daniel Co., has been trying to induce station WLW of Cincinnati to broadcast the closing grain markets daily and to dealers interested in securing same, we suggest that they write station WLW at once telling them so and thus add support to our solicitations.—W. W. Cummings, sec'y Ohio Grain. Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n.

Marion, O.—On Oct. 1 the Kansas Milling Co., of Wichita, Kan., awarded contract to Chalmers & Borton for immediate construction of 275,000-bu. storage unit at the Marion Milling Co.'s plant here. Excavation is now under way and the unit will be ready to receive grain by Dec. 5. This storage unit will be equipped to load out and receive grain from cars and will be connected to the present head house by belt conveyors.

Bellefontaine, O.—The Logan County Farm Buro has awarded contract to the Sidney Grain Mch. Co. for the construction of a metal clad elevator, 24x36 feet, of the latest type. It will have hoppers bins and the equipment will all be of the latest individual motor-driven type and will consist of Sidney Sheller, electric manlift, speed reduction motors for head drives and anti-friction bearings thruout. The Sidney Electric Dump will be used.

Lima, O.—Just another reminder of the fall meeting of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n. which will be held in this city Oct. 22, at the Norval Hotel, luncheon being at 12 o'clock noon. This meeting will be open to non-members as well as members and an interesting and instructive program has been arranged. Time will be given to a discussion of the new corn crop. The usual round-table dinner will be held the previous evening, followed by a directors' meeting at 8 p. m.

DeGraff, O.—A new building is under construction for the DeGraff Hay & Grain Co., owned and operated by John and Win Kinnan, brothers, since 1925, replacing the fire loss of recent date, reported in the Journals last number. The new building, which will be of metal, will permit the storage of 200 tons of alfalfa meal. A new diesel engine that had only been installed a few weeks before the fire, was badly damaged, together with the leafer, packer and other machinery, and hundreds of bags of alfalfa meal.

OKLAHOMA

Vian, Okla.—C. B. Haddock has been appointed manager of the Kimball Milling Co.'s 60,000-bu. elevator at this point.

Kildare, Okla.—About 40 bus. of wheat was stolen from the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator during the night of Sept. 11.

Boswell, Okla.—Roy Hall is now operating the grist mill formerly operated by Charlie Richie, after having made needed repairs.

Strang, Okla.—R. A. Smith & Son's elevator burned at about 4 a. m., Sept. 16, together with 3,000 bus. of wheat and 3,000 bus. of oats.

Rosston, Okla.—Rosston Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$20,000; incorporators: G. C. Rhoads, C. T. Moore and W. E. Jessup.

Idabel, Okla.—L. W. Woodroof is having a large warehouse erected west of his retail store for handling his wholesale line of feed and flour.

Guthrie, Okla.—The Empire Mills in West Guthrie are installing \$3,500 worth of machinery and increasing their working force to 10 men, in preparation for a heavy run this fall. They had already spent \$1,000 in improvements this harvesting season.

Big Cabin, Okla.—Our elevator, which was built new in the spring of 1928, was destroyed by fire Aug. 28, 1935. It was completely destroyed; partially covered by insurance. We will rebuild in the spring.—Cash Feed Store & Elvtr. Co., J. T. Haney & Sons.

Sallisaw, Okla.—The Kimball Milling Co., which recently acquired several of the Arkoma Grain Co.'s elevators, will soon complete a 30,000-bu. addition to the local elevator, which will then have a total capacity of 60,000 bus. W. W. Payne will be manager. The Kimball Co. also has elevators at Vian, Gore, Stillwell and Braggs, ranging from 30,000 to 60,000 bus.

El Reno, Okla.—Bids will be received Oct. 11 at El Reno for the construction of a 100,000-bu. elevator working house for the Canadian Mill & Elvtr. Co. to replace the one destroyed by fire July 1. Taking bids for rebuilding the mill has been postponed for the present. Horner & Wyatt prepared the plans. Repairing of the concrete tanks that were fire-damaged has just been completed.



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PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Highland (r. d. from Hillyard), Wash.—The Midlakes Feed Co. is building a warehouse adjoining its present building.

Hazelton, Ida.—Charles W. Barlow will operate his local elevator in his own name, but has disposed of his interests in other towns to the Washburn-Wilson Co. of Moscow.

Union, Ore.—The Union Flouring Mill Co. started grinding wheat on Sept. 16 and is operating 24 hours a day. This is the first important run of the mill since the season of 1931-32.

Colfax, Wash.—John F. Green, 50 years old, well known member of the pioneer grain firm of Green Bros., and engaged in that business here for the past 20 years, died Sept. 28 at his home.—F. K. H.

Priest River, Ida.—Arthur W. Burleigh, 67, for the past twelve years manager Priest River Grain Co., died at his home in this city Oct. 4. He was widely known and had an active part in the development of northern Idaho, being representative in the state legislature from Kootenai County.—F. K. H.

Spokane, Wash.—Strauss & Co., Inc., and the Northwestern Dock & Elvtr. Co. [a subsidiary of the former] have been succeeded by the Sperry Flour Co. [branch of General Mills, Inc.] for all of their interior properties [as reported previously in the Journals], and the local office of Strauss & Co., Inc., will be closed.—Strauss & Co., Inc.

Cle Elum, Wash.—A new feed mill, the first ever built in this town, was opened on Sept. 20 by Horace Thompson, owner. The building is 34x35 feet, two stories high, iron clad. The machinery includes a hammer mill, a three-pair-high roller mill and a feed mixer. Mr. Thompson plans to install a modern seed-cleaning machine before the first of the year.

Kennewick, Wash.—The Grange Supply, Inc., has concluded the purchase of the O. S. Gleason company's warehouse and stock, with all equipment. Flour and feeds will be the principal commodities handled. This firm recently purchased the flour mills at Davenport, Wash., with an output of 200 barrels daily, and this new supply company will be one of the outlets. J. S. Swayze is manager.—F. K. H.

Redmond, Ore.—The Deschutes Grain & Feed Co. started up its new mill early last month. It is separated from the main warehouse by a firewall and firedoor, and is 25x40 feet, two and a half stories in height. Modern machinery, all electrically driven, has been installed, including three screen cleaning machines, a special buckhorn machine, a spiral cleaner, a five-ton feed grinder, a mixer equipped with a magnet to remove foreign material, and a scalper. A 10,000-gallon storage tank has been installed in the warehouse to handle bulk molasses and mixing equipment to mix molasses into all types of feed.

PENNSYLVANIA

Salladasburg, Pa.—Installation of a corn sheller and corn cutter is contemplated by the M. S. Thomas Co.

Shartlesville, Pa.—A feed mixer may be added to the equipment of the North Kill Roller Mill, J. D. Kline, owner.

Apollo, Pa.—C. E. Yockey has installed a new Kelly Duplex Corn Cutter and Grader in his plant here. The machine is motor driven.

Philadelphia, Pa.—The 83rd birthday, on Sept. 27, of Eddie Boileau, wire operator at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange for the past 40 years and connected with the Bartlett Frazier Co., of Chicago, was remembered by members of the exchange, who sent him a number of beautiful floral tributes and presented him with \$25 in cash. Mr. Boileau has been a telegrapher for 68 years. He seldom misses a day from his work.

SOUTH DAKOTA

Lebanon, S. D.—The Lebanon Equity Exchange contemplates covering its elevator with iron.

Gregory, S. D.—F. J. Sixta, who was manager of the Gregory Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator for many years, has resigned his position with this company and taken the management of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s house at Madison, Neb., being succeeded here by F. H. Wiebelhaus.

Kadoka, S. D.—The Kadoka Equity Union Exchange will handle livestock in connection with its elevator business.

Aberdeen, S. D.—A new 60-barrel capacity flour mill has recently been opened here by Joseph and John Eichinger, formerly of Mellette.

Stratford, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elevator Co. has installed up-to-date equipment for receiving grain and made extensive repairs on the elevator.

Presho, S. D.—A new truck scale has been installed and other improvements made at the former Fruen elevator, recently bot by the Rapid City Milling Co., which also contemplates erecting a new feed and flour warehouse.

SOUTHEAST

Norfolk, Va.—The grain and feed warehouse of J. M. & T. O. Gwaltney, Inc., was gutted by fire on Sept. 29; loss, approximately \$45,000; partly insured. A large quantity of grain and feed in storage in the building, which had a capacity of 50,000 bus. of grain, was destroyed. It will probably be rebuilt.

Mendenhall, Miss.—The Mendenhall Grocery & Grain Co., operated by F. E. Bourn, suffered a loss of about \$15,000 when its warehouse and contents burned about the middle of last month. More than a carload of flour was destroyed, several bales of cotton and merchandise and groceries. A small amount of insurance was carried on the building and the cotton was the only commodity insured.

Birmingham, Ala.—W. C. Kennedy, of the Overton-Kennedy Grain Co., has been elected sec'y of the Birmingham Grain Exchange by the board of directors to succeed O. L. Bunn, who resigned to accept the position of manager of the Birmingham Traffic Ass'n. Miss Ola Lee Palmer was elected assistant sec'y, and L. A. Brooks, of the Cosby-Hodges Milling Co., treasurer. Miss Palmer, who was assistant to Mr. Bunn for some time, will be office manager.—G. H. W.

TENNESSEE

McKenzie, Tenn.—The Cash Economy Wholesale Grocery Co. is building a feed and flour mill near here, to be operated by electricity.

TEXAS

Amarillo, Tex.—The Kearns Grain & Seed Co. has recently installed a new Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer. The machine is motor driven, with floor level feed and has a capacity of one ton.

Uvalde, Tex.—Jarrett H. Sampier has installed a grist mill at the Sampier garage and is grinding cornmeal.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—Rock Island Feed & Seed Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$1,000; incorporators: Harry Johnson, D. L. Thomas and Sam Strader.

Plainview, Tex.—The marriage of H. G. Stinnett, pres. and general manager of the Harvest Queen Mill & Elevator Co. here, to Mrs. Mary Duren, of Ft. Worth, took place in the latter city on Sept. 21.

It is reported that Banks L. Miller, who owns elevators at Alamo, San Juan, Adams Gardens and Port Isabel, Tex., contemplates building three new corn elevators, at a cost of \$5,000 each, in the near future at San Benito and at Brownsville and also at some point in Hidalgo County.

WISCONSIN

West Bend, Wis.—Albert Suckow will reopen the Suckow Flour & Mill Co.'s mill.

Durand, Wis.—R. A. Bignell & Sons have remodelled their feed mill.

Wilton, Wis.—The Ray Zimmerman elevator, formerly known as the Wilkinson elevator, burned at 11 p. m., Sept. 30.

Milwaukee, Wis.—New members of the Milwaukee Grain & Stock exchange include W. G. Kellogg and Raymond T. Weschler.

Fox Lake, Wis.—C. S. Porter has recently added a new large sized Kelly Duplex Corn Cracker & Grader to his feed mill equipment.

Manitowoc, Wis.—The Rahr Malting Co. will erect a new elevator, increasing its grain storage space from 1,250,000 to 1,850,000 bus., if the city will amend its zoning law, it is reported.

Oostburg, Wis.—Theune Bros. are installing a Kelly Duplex Vertical Feed Mixer, with floor level feed and with motor drive. The machine is of one ton capacity and replaces their old horizontal mixer.

Footville, Wis.—W. J. Owen Lbr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, 400 shares at \$100 each; incorporators: C. L. Owen, Rubie M. Ferguson, Robert J. Cunningham; to deal in grain, lumber, coal and wood.

Sturgeon Bay, Wis.—Bushman Milling, Inc., successor to Bushman Milling Co., held a formal opening at its plant on Sept. 16, 17 and 18, on which days free souvenirs were given to all customers. A new mixing machine has been installed for mixing feed, also new grinding equipment. In addition to feeds, the company will manufacture flour and wheat cereal. A spur track has been put in by the A. & W. R. R. to make possible the buying and shipping of grain, a new service the company is offering. Fred Bushman remains the manager.

From Abroad

France has stopped issuing wheat export licenses.

Locusts are lying like a carpet on the streets of Rosario, Argentina.

Bristol, Eng., is expecting ten ships with grain from Churchill on Hudson's Bay, already chartered.

Netherlands monopoly increased fees on imports of grain and grain products went into effect Sept. 4. The tax increase is ½ florin per 100 kilos.

The Rotterdam Grain Elevator Co. has reduced the tariff for the discharge of grain in bulk by 7½ cents, so that as and from July 15, the price will be 37½ cents per unit ton.

Denmark has authorized the Minister of Agriculture to impose taxes to be fixed periodically on grains, milled products and fodders imported.

Argentina's official report states that the 1935 sown wheat acreage is 14,079,000, against 18,804,000 in 1934, and that much of the seeded area of wheat and flaxseed is virtually lost, rain being urgently needed.

To build a system of grain elevators the Administration on Oct. 1 asked the Argentine congress to authorize an investment of 50,000,000 pesos (\$16,375,000) to be taken from the exchange fund.

The 1935 corn crop in Hungary, Yugoslavia, Rumania and Bulgaria is unofficially estimated at about 413,000,000 bus., a reduction of more than 95,000,000 bus. from the large crop harvested last year, according to a report to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

Japanese wheat import requirements during 1935-36 (July-June) are estimated at 18,000,000 bus., according to a radiogram received by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from Acting Agricultural Commissioner F. J. Rossiter in Shanghai. For 1934-35 wheat imports were 17,923,000 bus. and for 1933-34 they were 16,513,000 bus.

France officially estimates that the 1935 crop will be under 280 million bushels which just about equals home requirements, and therefore 60 and 85 million under the crops of 1934 and 1933 respectively. The government asserts the situation also has been improved through absorption of 90 million bushels of the 1933-34 surplus through exportation, denaturation, and army purchases.

The Movement of Flaxseed

During the months of August and September, our figures show that 5,407,000 bushels of domestic flaxseed were marketed in this country. This is only 37.55% of the total Government production estimate. For the past five years, the August/September marketings of domestic flaxseed have been as follows: 1935—5,407,000 bus, 37.55%; 1934—2,186,000 bus, 41.24%; 1933—3,206,000 bus, 45.80%; 1932—5,581,000 bus, 47.14%; 1931—5,997,000 bus, 54.43%.

A glance at the world flaxseed situation indicates clearly that we are facing a shortage of supplies during the next ten months. This is particularly serious in view of the increased volume of Linseed Oil consumption in the United States. To sum up the present supplies available, there remains of this year's U. S. crop 9 million bushels and of the Argentine and Uruguayan crops 15 million. If we accept the figure of 49 million bushels for Argentina's 1936 exportable surplus and figure a possible 7 million remaining in India for export, we arrive at a total world flaxseed supply figure of approximately 80 million bushels, compared with 1934 production of 106 million bushels and 1933 production of 94 million bushels. While this is dealing in fairly round figures and probably indicates an attitude of crying before one is hurt, there is every indication that flaxseed supplies are going to be scarce for the ensuing ten months.—Archer-Daniels-Midland Co.

BE PREPARED! HESS DIRECT HEAT DRIERS

ENABLE YOU TO HANDLE

NEW GRAIN WITHOUT LOSS

DON'T DELAY

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG.

HESS WARMING AND VENTILATING CO.

1211 SO. WESTERN AVE., CHICAGO

Supply Trade

Spokane, Wash.—The Calkins Manufacturing Co. has ordered the addition of an 80x140 ironclad structure to its plant here.—F.K.H.

So. Whitley, Ind.—L. R. Rumsyre, former manager of the Farmers Elevator Co., is now representing the Peoria Cordage Co. in the northern half of Indiana.

Boston, Mass.—T. Frank Webster has been appointed resident manager of the Link-Belt Co. office here, succeeding Horace Goldstein, who has been assigned to engineering sales work at the Philadelphia office.

Chicago, Ill.—Harry Neal Baum, former advertising manager of the Celite Products Co., has been appointed advertising manager of Fairbanks-Morse Co., succeeding W. T. Watt, who has joined the staff of "Industrial Power."

Winona, Minn.—D. B. McLaughlin, vice-pres. and treas. of the Diamond Huller Co., has been awarded a patent on a design of a conical casting for use in an attrition mill to make possible better distribution of grain into the mill.

Moline, Ill.—Deere & Co. has purchased the combine business of the Caterpillar Tractor Co. and will manufacture the line at its East Moline plant. Altho manufacturing level land combines for many years, the company has not had, until this purchase, a hillside type machine.

When bath tubs were first invented, certain public-spirited communities passed laws against their use...they were an unneeded luxury. But today, listen to the outcry against any community lacking modern sanitary conveniences. Advertising did it.

Owensboro, Ky.—A. D. MacLelland has formed a connection with the Anglo-American Mill Co. and will assume charge of its feed service department. Mr. MacLelland is the patentee of the MacLelland Batch Mixer, which machine will hereafter be manufactured and distributed by the Anglo-American Mill Co.

Minneapolis, Minn.—J. J. Gerber Sheet Metal Works, founded in 1890 by J. J. Gerber, father of Addison Gerber, present owner, has given up its plant in the flour mill district and moved to larger quarters located at 518-520 S. 3rd St. This move was not only prompted by the company's increasing business, but also its desire to be closer to the offices of the grain elevator operators and engineers.

Philadelphia, Pa.—More than 11,000,000 SKF bearings in transmission equipment are in world-wide use today, states a 32-page catalog describing ball and roller bearing transmission appliances just released by SKF Industries, Inc. The book shows load ratings and diagrams of mounting for SKF ball and roller bearing pillow blocks, flanged housings, take-up boxes, post and drop hangers, floor stands, replace boxes, locknuts and lock-washers. Seven pages are devoted to bearing problems, aids in the selection of ball and roller bearings, and dimensional and load data. Its preface states "A simplified system of designations for SKF power transmission equipment has been developed, involving changes in the designations or references used in previous books."

Altho dead the NRA at Washington gives employment to 2,072 bureaucrats whose salaries aggregate \$5,545,720, and 688 persons elsewhere with salaries of \$1,477,500, an annual waste of over \$7,000,000. Fourteen holders of these sinecures each draw \$8,000 a year or more.

Treating Galvanized Sheets before Painting

A simple and inexpensive way to treat new galvanized sheets is to use ordinary vinegar. This can be either sponged or brushed on. Vinegar rather thoroughly removes the slick film usually found on newly galvanized sheets. It does not, however, etch the surface like some other treatments. After the vinegar has been applied and allowed to remain on the sheets for five minutes or so, it should be wiped off and then the surface of the sheet allowed to completely dry before paint is applied.

Another somewhat similar treatment is the use of a two or three per cent acetic acid solution at a temperature of about 130° F. If it is possible to dip the sheets, or articles made from the sheets, in this solution, allow them to remain there for about ten or fifteen minutes. After removal, they should be thoroughly rinsed and allowed to thoroughly dry.

Still another, even more practical, altho perhaps a little more costly method of obtaining a clean and etched surface is to apply, with an oil-free brush and allow to remain on for about 10 minutes, an acidified solution made up as follows: 50 parts by volume of denatured alcohol; 35 parts by volume of Tuluol, and 5 parts by volume of commercial concentrated hydrochloric (muriatic acid.) This solution should be prepared only as required for immediate use. After the reaction is complete and the surface is thoroughly dried, wash or rinse with clean water to remove any soluble salts that may have formed. Then, allow the sheets to thoroughly dry again before applying paint. This treatment is especially effective if the procedure outlined above is carefully followed.

It should be particularly noted that with each of the three methods outlined, it is important that the galvanized surface should be *thoroughly dry* before painting. A film of moisture between the paint and sheet would cause very poor adherence.

New Eureka Catalog

Readers of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated are afforded a splendid opportunity to acquire a very close acquaintance with many of the outstanding betterments in Seed Machinery.

Knowing that our readers are serious minded, and keenly realize things in the seed world are undergoing a great change, we suggest that everyone of our readers write to the manufacturers and ask for a copy of a new catalog just off the press. It is known as "Number 137" and its many pages of interesting data will put in your hands up-to-the-minute illustrations and information covering the world's largest line of modernized seed machinery.

With this interesting publication before him, the progressive seedsmen comes face to face with the newest mechanical things in seed handling equipment. As he reads he learns for the first time, outstanding improvements and notable betterments in many so called "Standard" and a surprisingly impressive group of "Special" Cleaners: Re-Cleaners, Pre-Cleaners, Graders, Polishers, Seed Cylinders, Seed Weighers, Spiral Separators, Seed Mixers; Pea and Bean Cleaners, Graders, Polishers, Picking Tables and Belt Pickers.

Here is a long list indeed, but any field seed handler cannot lay aside this new catalog without a realization that in the mechanical seed world many things have happened—equipment that will give the seedsmen better lots, and do it with economy heretofore considered impossible.

Every seed dealer who is carefully watching his seed cleaning, or any of the many re-cleaning operations so essential in all approved Standards of practice could hardly fail to be interested in the most innovational and sensationally beneficial improvement of today—the

"Eureka" Eccentricless Shoe Drive. Twenty-two hundred users have reported enthusiastically in favor of this method of operating any and all kinds of "Shakers" or "Shoes" as required in cleaning work in the seed house.

Readers can obtain a copy of this instructive book by writing the S. Howes Co.

Sec'y Wallace has approved the initiation of a production adjustment program for cigar leaf tobacco. The Agricultural Adjustment Administration program provides for contracts covering a four-year period, 1936-1939, to follow the present program which covered the three-year period, 1933-1935.

Wheat amounting to 106,214,798 bus. was ground by 2,195 mills reporting to the Bureau of the Census, during the second quarter of 1935. During the month of June the 1,798 mills of less than 300 barrels daily capacity ground only 3,100,000 bus., while the 160 mills of over 1,000 barrels ground 24,239,118 bus.



HERE IS ONE OF MANY MILLS' EXPERIENCES

(Letter on File)

"We have Pyroilized all grease and oil in our plants and find it very beneficial in every way. Not only in the easier running of all shafting, etc., but in cooler bearings, less lubricant and longer life for bearings throughout the plant."

Pyroil has created similar efficiency in many plants.

Mail coupon for important facts. Manufactured and guaranteed by Pyroil Company, W. V. Kidder, Pres., 830 LaFollette Ave., La Crosse, Wis., U.S.A.

The One and Only Genuine Pyroil Bears This Signature on Every Can.

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PYROIL COMPANY
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LaCrosse, Wis., U.S.A.

Please send full facts of Pyroil's function and unusual efficiency in safeguarding machinery and equipment.

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Address
City..... State.....

Field Seeds

Colorado Springs, Colo.—The Colorado Pure Seed Show, usually held in January, has been postponed until Feb. 3-8.

Spokane, Wash.—Certified Seed Co. has been organized by E. W. Anderson, R. O. Royer, E. D. Hamm and others.—F.K.H.

Salem, Ore.—Otho W. White died Sept. 27 following an operation to correct an injury sustained last January. He was 31 years of age and a member of the Jenks-White Seed Co.

Immokalee, Fla.—The Immokalee Seed & Crate Co. has engaged in the seed and feed business as a branch of the Lake Shore Supply Co. of Pahokee, with Jack C. Renfroe as manager.

Jacksonville, Fla.—The Howard Seed Co. has taken a store in Broad street to handle seeds, insecticides and fertilizers, under the management of H. R. Bingham. E. N. Brown will have charge of field and vegetable seeds.

Evansville, Ind.—Tri-state corn growers are expected to furnish each other keen competition in the coming second annual Tri-State Farm Products Show to be held here Oct. 22 to 24. Many prizes will be awarded.—W.B.C.

A New Skinless Oat has been seeded to 150 acres at Docking, Norfolk, Eng., by Parker & Proctor as the result of 19 years research work. The seed required per acre is reduced from 168 to 145 lbs. and the yield is 4,500 lbs. an acre.

Ottawa, Ont.—Geo. H. Clark retired Oct. 3 from the office of Seed Commissioner, which he occupied for 29 years. He planned the Canadian Seed Growers Ass'n in 1904. His investigations culminated in the passage of the seed control act of 1905.

Washington, D. C.—The Sudan grass seed crop is about four times as large, or around 60,000,000 pounds, perhaps the largest on record. The big production is due mostly to increased acreage, because of high prices received for the 1934 crop, as the yield is indicated to be no larger than in the past.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Mexico, Mo.—The W. W. Pollock Milling & Elevator Co. is defendant in a suit brought by Butler Brown, farmer, to recover damages for the delivery of some other kind of seed on a sale of orange cane seed. The crop was worthless, while his neighbors harvested valuable cane crops. He asks judgment for the value of the crop that true orange cane seed would have produced.

Chehalis, Wash.—Between 40 and 50 tons of Austrian peas have to date been harvested by Lewis County farmers, who grew them on contract this year for Thompson Feed Co. Net receipts totaled about \$60 per ton for re-cleaned seed. George R. Thompson, head of the firm, reports a possibility of developing a large market for hairy vetch, due to demand from mid-western states.—F.K.H.

Daytona Beach, Fla.—A meeting of the Florida Seedsmen's Ass'n was held at the Seaside Inn Sept. 21. Officials elected for the ensuing year were: Pres., W. K. Miller, Orlando; vice-pres., H. H. Fultz, Miami, and sec'y-treas., Stuart Simpson, Monticello. H. B. Fultz presented a proposed bill for a state seed law. H. R. Manee of Plant City spoke on "Progress and Future Aims of the Ass'n" and C. R. Mason on "Price Trends." The next meeting will be held in February at Sanford, Fla.

Seattle, Wash.—J. W. Thompson of this city is said to have discovered a new giant clover species near the mouth of Swakane Creek in Chelan County. At the U. S. Herbarium, Washington, D. C., it was found to be a plant hitherto unknown and was named *Trifolium thompsonii*.

Baton Rouge, La.—Officers elected at the annual meeting, Sept. 20, of the Louisiana Seed Dealers Ass'n at the state university are: Pres., Lane Wilson, Shreveport; vice-pres., Frank M. Bacque, Lafayette; sec'y-treas., J. H. Cade, Alexandria. Executive com'te, Louis B. Reuter, Frank M. Bacque, Elton Boudreau, J. H. Cade, A. Petrus, Felix De Zauche and V. A. Guidroz. Reuter, Cade and Wilson were appointed a com'te to take up with the federal officials a matter of distribution of relief seeds on purchase orders given relief workers.

Tests conducted at county demonstrations and the Iowa State College Agricultural Experiment Station all indicate that second generation hybrid seed corn will not yield nearly as high as first generation seed. Second generation seed can be expected to decrease the yield 15 to 25 per cent. There are 46 growers in Iowa this year producing a hybrid corn. All of these growers are certified and their fields have been checked. Indications point to a plentiful supply of first generation hybrid seed to be available for next spring at a reasonable cost.

Manhattan, Kan.—A seed wheat shortage in Kansas is reported by L. C. Williams, acting director of the Kansas State College extension service. The shortage of seed wheat is 1,480,000 bus. as revealed by answers given by representative county groups to a questionnaire in recent district meetings. Twenty-five counties reported the need for more than is available. This need varies from 3,000 bus. each in Ellsworth and Republic Counties to 150,000 bus. each in Hodgeman and Rooks Counties. The needs in other counties are as follows: Ellis, 17,000 bus.; Gove, 50,000; Graham, 100,000; Gray, 100,000; Kearney, 20,000; Lane, 30,000; Logan, 20,000; Meade, 50,000; Mitchell, 75,000; Morton, 100,000; Ness, 75,000; Norton, 20,000; Osborne, 100,000; Phillips, 25,000; Russell, 100,000; Sheridan, 60,000; Smith, 50,000; Stevens, 70,000; Trego, 50,000; Wallace, 40,000; Wichita, 20,000.

Mammoth Cluster and New Victory Oats Not Suitable for Fall Planting

Little Rock, Ark.—Mammoth Cluster and New Victory oats, now being sold in Arkansas by a Chicago seed house at approximately double the price of other oats, are not suitable for fall planting in Arkansas. Last year these oats winter-killed as far south as Prescott, being a total loss there.

Should the winter be unusually mild these oats may live thru and make a good crop, but such mild winters can be counted on only occasionally. Mammoth Cluster and New Victory are large plump oats, very attractive in appearance. However, they are not a fall oat at all, neither are they something new, as represented by the seedsmen, but are in reality old established spring varieties, according to the United States Department of Agriculture.

For fall oats, farmers are advised to stick by those varieties which are known to be suitable.—Arkansas Plant Board.

Relief Seed to Those Who Can Pay

H. G. Hastings of Atlanta, Ga., chairman of the mail order and retail store group of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, at the recent fall meeting of his group at Chicago, said:

"Retail seed dealers are suffering an annual loss of \$6,000,000 as a result of the government practice. We have no quarrel with relief agencies for distribution of seed to those who are actually in need, but it is a serious thing when people who can afford to buy their own seeds are the recipients of relief seed.

"More than one-third of the retail garden seed business in the United States has been destroyed within the last three years by indiscriminate distribution of seeds by government relief agencies."

A Rust Resistant Wheat

Altho surrounded for miles with wheat fields ruined by rust, the farm of Hans Lillejord, on whose farm the new rust resistant variety of wheat developed by the University of Minnesota Experiment Station was used for seed, yielded a crop of fully 30 bus. per acre and excellent quality grain.

Advices from Winnipeg stated that Donald McKenzie, minister of agriculture for Manitoba, after examining the field, reported that he found it almost completely free from rust in an area where all other hard wheats were heavily infested. Mr. McKenzie was reported to have hurried back to Winnipeg to obtain authority to buy the entire crop for distribution as seed to Manitoba farmers next year. He has already been authorized to buy 5,000 bus. for distribution in 10-bu. lots.

German Seed Dealers Strangled

An immense crop of timothy seed cut in Indiana. Two Southern Indiana dealers told me they had enough timothy seed in their country to last them for the next ten years. Looks as though anybody who buys timothy, even at the low price would have to carry it for some time to get their money back.

We think we are in bad shape being run by the government in this country, but we wrote to a Berlin, Germany, firm who used to ship some clover seed. Thought perhaps we might be able to interest them in some timothy seed, but they wrote back, while they remembered our former dealing with pleasure, it was just out of the question to buy seed in America. Only way they were permitted to do was to trade German seed for seed any place outside of Germany, couldn't buy it outright. Government wouldn't allow them to do it. It had to be approved by the German government before even an exchange could be consummated. Said they were practically out of the wholesale seed business as they are restricted by governmental regulations on every hand.—Goodrich Bros. Co., P. E. Goodrich, Pres., Winchester, Ind.

Directory

Grass and Field Seed Dealers

CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

GIBSON CITY, ILL.

Noble Bros., wholesale field seeds.

PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds. Cornell Seed Co., field and garden seeds.

SIOUX CITY, IOWA

Sioux City Seed Co., seed merchants.

Wheat Varieties Immune from Rust

Comparative yields from test plots at the experiment station in Brookings and on experiment farms at Highmore and Eureka furnish more evidence that Ceres wheat retains for the time being its right to be called the best hard spring wheat for the central part of South Dakota, says K. H. W. Klages, State college associate agronomist in charge of cereal breeding.

This year's harvest at these stations shows also the rust resisting ability of the new Thatcher wheat developed by the Minnesota experiment station, and the desirability of growing more Reward wheat in the north central part of the state.

Due to weather conditions this summer, Ceres wheat rusted more severely than it ever had rusted before, Dr. Klages pointed out. This led some farmers to believe that other varieties might be preferable. But, according to the agronomist, no other hard red spring wheat now available in quantities can be recommended above Ceres in South Dakota except in the northeastern section.

Thatcher wheat showed an average rust infestation of only four per cent, whereas the average percentage of the stem of Ceres covered by rust pustules was 78 per cent, and the average for Marquis 87 per cent. However, the seed of Thatcher is not yet available in quantities and it is possible that this new type has not been in the field long enough to show up all of its characteristics.

Two of Dr. Klages' crosses showed a good deal of promise at Brookings. A cross of Hope and Ceres, yielded an average of 27 bus. to the acre and was practically rust free. A cross of Hope, Reliance and Prelude, now in its fifth generation, produced an average of 21.6 bus. to the acre and likewise is nearly rust free. These yields compare with the average at Brookings of 26 bus. for Thatcher; 16.8 for Reward; 6.5 for Ceres and 5.3 for Marquis.

Ceres yielded consistently more than Marquis, and showed less rust infestation. At Highmore yields were as follows: Thatcher, 16.8 bus.; Reward, 16.8; Ceres, 13.7; Marquis, 12.5. Yields at Eureka illustrate the same

comparative rankings, as follows: Thatcher, 19.7 bus.; Reward, 18.1; Ceres, 16.1; Marquis, 9.7.

Durum wheat in general escaped without being damaged as severely by rust as the hard wheats. At Brookings Arnautka yielded 17.1 bus.; Mindum 17.3, and Kubanka, 13.9 bus.

An Improved Cleaner for Beans and Peas

Stricter federal and state laws for many lines of business are making it necessary for all merchants to devote more time to keeping posted on other new rights and responsibilities as well as to provide improved mechanical equipment for efficiently complying with the new requirements. The dealer who is in position to meet the demand for better conditioned grain and seeds can take in and handle profitably much off-grade stuff that others, not so equipped, would not dare touch.

A new machine has been perfected by the S. Howes Co., which incorporates many improved devices for the profitable preparation of beans and peas for market. It is known as the "Eureka" 3-Fan 4-Screen Bean and Pea Polisher, Cleaner and Grader. With this outfit provision is made for greater range of work and the dealer can simplify and economize his operations due to the fact that the machine has greater air cleaning and broader screen cleaning-grading work. All elevator operators, who are alive to the fact that better cleaned lots must be put out and that at all times must be produced at the very least cost per bushel, should write to the manufacturers asking for literature and fullest details of this perfected equipment.

Death of Seed Trade President

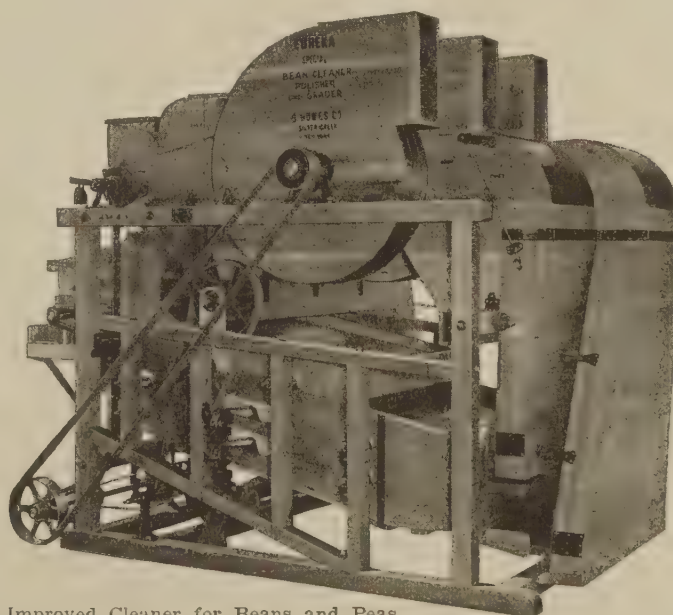
Edgar W. Bowen, ex-pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n, died of a heart attack Sept. 28 in his residence in Grosse Point Park, Detroit, Mich.

He was born in Detroit 49 years ago, his father being Lem W. Bowen, pres. of the Ferry-Morse Seed Co. In 1910 he was graduated from the University of Michigan and in 1914 was married to Helen Gable of Germantown, Ohio.

Seed Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of seeds at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in bus., except where otherwise noted, were as follows:

	FLAXSEED		Shipments	
	Receipts		1935	1934
Chicago	1935	1934	1935	1934
Duluth	150,000	86,000	98,000	22,000
Minn'polis	1,116,635	53,991	199,140	16,390
Portl'd, Ore.	3,165,440	1,168,680	134,200	87,780
Superior	23,451	46,628	.....	.....
Hutchinson	968,093	25,727	912,645	1,352
Kansas City	14,300	23,600	.....	.....
Wichita	35,000	28,000	18,000	51,600
	3,900	7,800	1,300	3,900
KAFFIR AND MILO				
Ft. Worth	1,100	1,100	.....	.....
Kansas City	1,400	.....	.....	600
SORGHUMS				
Ft. Worth	11,200	33,600	47,600	36,400
CLOVER				
Chicago, lbs.	40,000	862,000	40,000	710,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	48,263	625,923	65,115	116,550
TIMOTHY				
Chicago, lbs.	7,364,000	520,000	4,849,000	415,000
Milwaukee, lbs.	2,045,847	249,941	83,805	.....
SOYBEANS				
Chicago, bus.	24,000	.....	.....	.....



Improved Cleaner for Beans and Peas

FIELD SEEDS

WRITE OR WIRE FOR PRICES

SIoux CITY SEED CO.

Truck Service from the following warehouses:

Sioux City	Iowa
Sioux Falls	So. Dak.
Norfolk	Nebr.
Carroll	Iowa
Billings	Mont.
Algona	Iowa
Fairmont	Minn.
Albert Lea	Minn.

Samples Furnished On Request

KELLOGG SEED COMPANY

MILWAUKEE, WISCONSIN

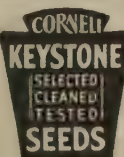
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Alfalfa Seed Crop Smaller

Altho alfalfa acreage is indicated to be somewhat larger than last year, seed did not seem to set so well, production is estimated at from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds compared with 50,000,000 pounds last year, 61,500,000 pounds in 1933, 36,000,000 pounds in 1932 and 52,500,000 pounds for the 5-year (1927-31) average.

The average yield expected this year by the 213 growers who reported is 155 pounds, compared with 175 pounds last year. Nearly the same group of growers obtained yields in other years as follows: 1929—140 pounds, 1930—170 pounds, 1931—180 pounds, 1932—150 pounds, and 1933—185 pounds.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

Grain Carriers

The Motor Carrier Act effective date has been postponed by the Interstate Commerce Commission from Oct. 1 to Dec. 1.

Cars loaded with grain and grain products during the week ending Sept. 21 numbered 42,552, against 32,965 a year ago, as reported by the Ass'n of American Railroads.

Highway truckers from five states met at the Baker Hotel, Dallas, Texas, Sept. 20 and resolved that rates be the same as those prescribed by the southwestern railroads in 151 series tariffs.

Olympia, Wash.—Trucking rates have been set by the Department of Public Service of Washington, effective Oct. 5. For one ton one mile the rate is 60 cents per ton, and for 400 miles, \$9.50 per ton. For 7 miles the rate is \$1 per ton, for 75 miles \$3, 125 miles \$4. For distances in between the rates are graduated on grain, seeds and hay.

"This department has never held that cattlemen or producers who own their own trucks and transport their products to market were required to take out a permit. If any arrests are being made, it is being done without any such instructions or advice from this department," said Wm. McGraw, attorney-general. Local authorities in various parts of Texas have been making arrests of farmers transporting their own product to market in motor trucks, without common carrier truck permits.

Donald D. Conn, executive vice-pres. of the Transportation Ass'n of America, told the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board at Rochester, N. Y., Oct. 3, that the total amount of available traffic can not possibly sustain the sum now invested in transportation in the United States, amounting to \$70,000,000,000. In his talk, he referred to the serious financial position not only of the railroads, but also of truck operations, coastwise and inland shipping and aviation. He pointed out that only seven of the fifty largest railroads earned enough during the first six months of 1935 to cover expenses, taxes and fixed charges.

Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission: No. 26864, Charles Ilfield Co. v. A. T. & S. F. By Examiner Harold M. Brown. Rate, dried beans, Las Vegas, N. M., to Lexington, Ky., imposed on a shipment made April 18, 1932, proposed to be found unreasonable but not otherwise unlawful to the extent it exceeded 98 cents. Reparation of \$156.55 proposed.

Leaks in Transit Due to Carelessness

"Statistics show there has been a material improvement in railroad box cars," Joseph A. Schmitz, Board of Trade weighmaster, commented recently. "The percentage of leaking railroad cars has been reduced considerably. Twenty years ago, the percentage of grain cars arriving at Chicago leaking was 11.5 per cent; last year it was 2.7 per cent.

"However, the reduction of grain leaks due to faulty installation of grain doors has not shown the same improvement. The shipper, therefore, is admonished to use more care in installing the grain doors. This is particularly important because where loss in transit cannot be proved by dependable weights at point of origin, such loss falls on the shipper."

Grain cars which leaked upon arrival in Chicago climbed to the highest percentage

of the past twenty years in 1920 with 16.9 per cent, according to Board of Trade records. This possibly was due to the run down condition of railroad equipment under Federal management during the war period. The following year a vast improvement was shown, the drop being to 9.5 per cent.

Zinc Paint Best for Metal Siding

A careful research has long been devoted to solving the problem of rust, the great destroyer of iron and steel, and huge expenditures are made each year in an attempt to lessen its ravages, according to H. P. Fritsch, dean of the paint technicians in this country. While no complete answer to the rust problem has been found, operators of metal covered elevators can benefit by the impartial experiments conducted by metallurgical engineers.

The rust problem has been attacked through one of three general methods, Mr. Fritsch states, i. e.: (1) Through certain metallurgical treatments of the iron and steel, chiefly by alloying it with another metal, such as copper, so as to retard or reduce the rate of corrosion; (2) through covering it with another metal as a protective coating, and (3) through the use of paints, adapted to metal surfaces, which afford a protective film. The first of these methods acts to slow up the rusting process; the second and third, properly applied, will prevent rust so long as the protective coating is intact. When the coating is gone, however, it is obvious that rust will attack the exposed areas of the iron or steel surface, and consequently the utmost care must be given to the adequacy and durability of such coatings.

Among the metals used for coating purposes are zinc, copper, tin, lead, cadmium, nickel, chromium, and aluminum, and of these the most widely used and "by far the best" is zinc, according to U. S. Bureau of Standards Circular No. 80.

Zinc is easily and effectively applied to the iron or steel surface, gives an impervious, continuous coating, and is the only one of the commonly used metals that exerts a "galvanic" or electrochemical action which prevents the formation of rust even where a small area of the underlying metal is exposed to the atmosphere. The life of zinc coating, Mr. Fritsch points out, depends primarily on its thickness, or weight, the heavier the coating the longer the life.

Gauge, galvanizing, and weight of zinc coating all are terms descriptive of different characteristics of elevator siding and roofing which should not be confused by the inexperienced buyer, each of which is important in itself. Buyers frequently believe they are buying heavily coated sheets for siding when they specify the gauge whereas gauge is a structural factor denoting the thickness of the sheets. Galvanizing is coating with zinc, but because a sheet is galvanized does not mean that it is as heavily coated as the buyer would buy if completely informed upon these three factors.

The protection of existing metal surfaces should be with a paint that possesses at least all the following characteristics: rust prevention, durability, good adhesion with flexibility, hiding power, high spreading rate, ease of appli-

cation, and good appearance. Different materials used in paints for the protection of iron cladding have given widely varied results, but a combination of 80% metallic zinc powder and 20% zinc oxide (with linseed oil the vehicle) has been found to possess all of the above-mentioned qualifications, according to Mr. Fritsch.

A "primer" or first coat of paint should be one particularly adapted to "stick" to metal surfaces, rather than a paint which gives an excellent finish coat or one suited to wood surfaces, as neither in the latter category are designed to be "primer" coats. In addition, it is not to be understood that a finishing coat of another paint is necessary upon an elevator unless special colors are wanted, as this gray-colored zinc coat will give iron cladding uniform appearance as well as to "stick" better and longer.

While metallic zinc powder is wholly opaque to ordinary light, when applied in the form of paint one coat will obscure even the darkest background and badly rusted surfaces, the painting of the latter being preceded by vigorous wire-brushing.

The durability of a paint film as a continuing protection to the surface underneath is of extreme importance, Mr. Fritsch says, for the cost per year is the real measure of value. Of further particular interest to elevator operators is the fact that metallic zinc paint works easily and efficiently under the spray gun as well as the brush, spreading quickly and smoothly. In addition to having an extraordinarily dense and uniform surface which sheds dirt well and thus preserves its appearance, it is well adapted to painting sharp corners, crevices or other small dimension-pieces where conditions would be difficult for ordinary paints.

The surface of iron roofing and siding to be painted should be dry and warm, and experience has also taught that painting should not be done early in the morning when dew may be present. Warm weather is preferable for this work, inasmuch as the spreading rate of paint is greatly reduced when temperatures are low.

Because of elevator's large surface it will pay to use two coats of metallic zinc paint, thus extending the time and decreasing the yearly expense before the iron cladding should be repainted.

Farmers Loath to Haul

Farmers are more and more loath to go on the roads with their teams. One farmer recently was in to buy lime to spread on his fields and thought we should take our truck, hook it to a spreader and spread the lime. Of course, he did not want to pay very much for the service. Farmers are getting so they do not like work any better than does organized labor.

We get 1c per bushel for hauling in grain from distances up to five miles, and that is about as much territory as any of our elevators have. Some dealers charge \$1 a load. Some elevator operators in Indiana go out and bring in the farmer's grain, grind it and haul the ground feed back. What they charge we do not know. We have never done this, and if we did it would be \$1 a trip each way.

We keep figures on the cost of operating our trucks, but not on what we get out of the hauling. It is a part of our equipment, just as much as a corn sheller or a cleaner. The truck makes an extra man necessary at our better elevators. There is no such thing as a one-man elevator in Indiana. The one-man elevator is talked out about and built for one man; but trucks have made it imperative to have more than one man.—P. E. Goodrich, Winchester, Ind.

Industrial Chaos would follow the Supreme Court's destruction of the NRA, said Donald P. Richberg when the court held it unconstitutional. Now Mr. Richberg admits his statement was a mistake. Business has been getting better ever since the quitting of the NRA released business from bondage.

Freight Claims

Freight claims are technical matters and should be prepared, filed and settlement negotiated by an expert. A semi-annual audit of country elevator shipping will save many dollars in a year. Charges are based on amount saved; nothing saved, nothing charged.

W. S. BRAUDT, Auditor
Box 687 Station A, Champaign, Ill.

Feedstuffs

Sacramento, Cal.—A com'te of the California Hay, Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n to co-operate with the state officials in drafting feed regulations has been appointed with Geo. B. Murphy of Petaluma as chairman.

Nearly 49 per cent more calves are being raised on Wisconsin farms now than a year ago while the number of calves sold for veal has decreased about 10 per cent, the Crop Reporting Service of the Wisconsin and U. S. Departments of Agriculture state.

So far, during 1935, the sales of nutritional iodine as reported show a 267 per cent increase over the same period of 1934, while 1934 consumption of iodine for feeds and feeding was, in turn, 400 per cent greater than 1933.—J. J. Nichols, director Iodine Educational Bureau.

Evansville, Ind.—Ground soybeans are forming a satisfactory and economical protein supplement on dairy farms in Marion County and other counties in Indiana, according to data secured from local herds by Arnold Oestmann, the Marion County Dairy Herd Improvement Ass'n.—W.B.C.

Finely ground corn is never as palatable as whole, cracked or coarsely ground corn, for feeding purposes, states C. C. Culbertson, animal production subsection chief at Iowa State College. Coarsely ground or cracked corn is all right for growing pigs, calves and lambs. When corn is being fed in a mixture of other feeds, it is necessary to break it up or the animals will pick out the corn and waste the other ingredients. It is also desirable to grind corn when feeding highly finished animals or for very young stock.

Tankage and Soybeans Compared

At Purdue it was found that tankage-fed sows produced slightly larger litters than those fed soybeans and that these pigs weighed more at weaning age; that the suckling ration containing raw soybeans was unpalatable to both sows and pigs, and growth and gains were proportionately lower; that roasted soybeans were superior to raw soybeans, but slightly inferior to tankage, in the suckling ration.

Pigs receiving soybeans until they reached a weight of approximately 75 pounds, made a remarkable recovery in thrift and gaining capacity when fed tankage during the fattening period.

After 195 days of life for the pigs used in the experiments, those whose dams received tankage and which had had tankage from the time they were able to eat, weighed on the average 211 pounds. Those from the raw soybean lot and which received tankage after they had attained a weight of 75 pounds, weighed only 181 pounds, and those in the roasted soybean ration lot, in which they received tankage during the fattening period averaged 218 pounds, showing the best finish of all.

All of the sows during the gestation period received the standard rations of shelled corn, whole oats, and a mineral mixture composed of 10 pounds of pulverized limestone; 10 pounds of special steam bone meal, and 1 pound of common salt. The three proteins used were tankage, raw soybeans and roasted beans. During the suckling period the ration consisted of ground corn, 68 parts, ground wheat, 20 parts, minerals with the same kind of proteins. The growing pigs received corn, wheat, minerals and protein supplements. Dur-

ing the fattening period they were allowed to run on good alfalfa pasture, receiving shelled corn and tankage in self-feeders.

Trends in Feed Industry

From address by C. W. SIEVERT before Pacific N-W Feed Ass'n.

Feed business in general is about the same thruout the country as last year, with the exception that there is more of a market for calf meal than there has been for a long time.

Central West and Eastern conditions are such that calves are now being raised rather than killed, and this is opening an increasing market for calf meal, as well as for dairy feeds later. This will increase the market for livestock from the Pacific Northwest.

Feed Fundamentals Unchanged—Despite the new ideas in feeding, the old fundamentals of manufacture are unchanged. Feed must still be sufficiently dry to keep, it must have its proper protein content, it must have carbohydrates and fats for energy, it must be in good physical condition for feeding, and must have a proper mineral balance and assurance of needed vitamin content.

Minerals and Vitamins—Feed men all remember the way we over-emphasized minerals in feeds a few years ago; we still regard them as essential, but we do not talk so much about them. The next year will see much more talk than before of vitamin A, but the whole over-emphasis on vitamins will probably subside, as did the over-emphasis on minerals.

Pacific N-W Ass'n Efficient—Your feed industry is to be congratulated on having an effective industry organization in the Pacific Northwest Feed Ass'n. While feed men here may not realize it, the greatest contribution of your Ass'n to the industry has been to so handle your relations with your State Department of Agriculture and your taxation problems as to confine feed competition to sales of feed, rather than to the cutting of quality and chiseling on taxation. So far as feed laws are concerned, you people are eating duck soup, even though you may not know it. You have a good feed law, you are friendly with the enforcement agents, and you see to it that the funds you spend for enforcement are used for no other purpose. It takes a strong ass'n to do this.

Other States—As an example of a contrasting situation, look at the industry in Pennsylvania, where Dr. J. W. Kellogg, for twenty-seven years in the Department of Agriculture of Pennsylvania, has been dismissed for political reasons over the vain protest of the feed industry of that state. Or look at the situation in other states where new administrations have decided to use the feed industry as a source of revenue. In one state, for example, there is an increase of \$45,000 from brand taxes on feeds, but the total cost of enforcement is \$22,000, the balance going to the general fund, something which your organization in this state has effectively prevented. In another state there is an income of about \$50,000 from feed brand taxes and the total cost of enforcement is no more than \$25,000, the balance going to the general fund. In one of these states the state administration has recently increased the brand

tax from twenty to twenty-five dollars per brand, for no other reason than to increase revenue.

Feed Taxes—Your registration fee in this state of \$6 per brand is extremely and unaccountably low. The average thruout the country is from \$10 to \$25 per brand, one or two states having a \$5 basis for those producing less than 100 tons yearly. In New York it is \$25, and in Ohio and Michigan, for example, \$20. Many other states have tonnage taxes running from 15 to 20 cents per ton, which are extremely difficult for feed men to handle, and a great nuisance, especially where regulations cover the method of attaching tags to the sacks, requirements for state printing and all that sort of thing. You have a very favorable situation, and it is to be sincerely hoped that your ass'n maintains itself in position to work with your state officials closely enough to see that this fortunate situation is maintained.

Pennsylvania Feed Men Feel Encouraged

The opening session of the 58th annual convention of the Pennsylvania Millers & Feed Dealers Ass'n, held at the Penn-Harris Hotel, Harrisburg, Pa., Wednesday night, Sept. 25, to be followed by two days of business sessions, was a brief formality. Pres. W. K. Harlacher, Highspire, Pa., presided. Thomas Schmidt, pres. of the Harrisburg Chamber of Commerce, welcomed the delegates, and W. B. Barnitz, Carlisle, responded.

PRES. HARLACHER opened the second session, Thursday morning, with his annual address, urging cooperation between the millers of Pennsylvania, and the free exchange of ideas to promote the industry. Said Pres. Harlacher:

In late years, wheat from the Pacific Coast, which produces a flour comparable to that milled from Pennsylvania soft winter wheat, has become a menacing factor which necessitates a live and active organization. In 1885 we had approximately 1,728 mills in Pennsylvania. This number has gradually been reduced to about 350 mills which are milling flour. If we sit idly by and permit the Pacific Coast competition without concerted opposition on our part, it is possible that we will experience a further reduction in the number of our active mills.

The wheat improvement com'te should be revived to encourage cooperation with the state college in introducing new varieties of wheat, which will produce a flour better adapted to our present trade demands. Wheat smut is again on the increase and a com'te ought to work with the extension department to combat this disease of the wheat plant.

SECY GEO. A. STUART, Harrisburg, Pa., gave his annual report in a cheerful frame of mind, he said, because business and membership was on the increase, and many millers had already paid their 1936 dues. Nineteen new members were recorded, and only 4 withdrawals, leaving a total membership of 185, of which 146 are active millers. Stated Sec'y Stuart:

Thru the individual efforts of W. P. Lauster of Yatesboro, Pa., the Legislature passed and the Governor signed a bill making it necessary for portable grinders to become licensed in each county where they operate.

Thru my efforts a poultry laying mash was developed for the Pennsylvania Egg Laying Contest and bids were sent only to Pennsylvania mills. This contest has led all others in the United States for two years.

DR. J. E. HUNTER, Pennsylvania State College, gave an address on the use of soy bean meal and corn gluten meal in turkey rations.

EMORY COCKE, Atlanta, Ga., discussed "Politics and Production in the South," using a blackboard to prove that the southern cotton farmers are worse off now than they were before A.A.A. started its program of prosperity for the cotton growers.

The afternoon was devoted to field events, including golf and bowling.

ALEX COLLINS, Mt. Pleasant, was toastmaster at the evening banquet. J. Hansell

French, Pennsylvania's Sec'y of Agriculture, was the principal speaker, praising the quality of Pennsylvania wheats.

ELECTION of officers at the opening of the third and final session, Friday morning, placed for the ensuing year: A. R. Selby, German-down, Md., pres.; Geo. I. Godschalk, Bangor, Pa., 1st vice-pres.; S. H. Vermilyea, Muncy, Pa., 2nd vice-pres., and E. J. Eshelman, Lancaster, Pa., treas. Directors elected were: H. S. Rogers, Washington, D. C.; S. P. F. Kline, Boonsboro, Md.; W. K. Harlacher, Highspire, Pa.; J. E. Lentz, Laury's Station, Pa.; Robert C. Miner, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.; W. B. Barnitz, Carlisle, Pa.; R. M. Hartzel, Chalfonte, Pa. Sec'y Geo. A. Stuart, Harrisburg, was continued in office.

H. R. WENTZEL, Yardisburg, led a brief discussion on "Portable Grinding," before the convention was brought to a close.

Mineral Requirements of Milk Production

Twelve cows were fed, for approximately a year, in a continuous series of 28-day balance studies of the metabolism of sodium, potassium, calcium, magnesium, phosphorus, chlorine, and nitrogen in certain rations with, and in others without, mineral supplements.

Six of the rations were composed of alfalfa hay, concentrate mixture, and corn silage; and six of timothy hay, concentrate mixture, and corn silage; and, of each group of six rations, two were supplemented by bone meal, and two by ground limestone, while the others contained neither calcium nor phosphatic supplement; but all rations contained common salt.

Bone meal was usually fed in quantities equivalent to two per cent of the amount of the concentrate mixture fed, and ground limestone was fed in quantities providing the same weight of calcium as was fed in the form of bone meal.

The behavior of the cows, and the results of the study, indicate that these quantities were too much for continuous feeding to some individuals. Even after the quantity of bone meal was reduced to one per cent of that of the grain mixture, for one cow, she still ate less than the normal quantity of the grain with which it was mixed, and finally suffered a non-infectious abortion.

The composition of the milk, with reference to each of the elements studied, and also nitrogen and fat, was determined in 28-day periods, for the entire time of lactation.

Common salt, added to the rations in the amount of 1.5 per cent of the concentrate mixture, provided liberally for sodium and chlorine requirements.

Calcium, magnesium, potassium, phosphorus, and nitrogen were also present in all rations in quantities sufficient for lactation and reproduction. It is true that there were some negative annual balances (one for sodium and three each for potassium and calcium) but

these were clearly due to conditions other than deficiency in intake of these elements.

The crucial feature of the investigation was the feeding of two cows on rations of timothy hay, concentrate mixture, and corn silage, which were the poorest of all the rations in calcium, and were without calcium or phosphatic supplements.

Of these two cows, No. 7 suffered serious illness following parturition, and subsequently; and, apparently on this account, was not in calcium equilibrium for the year. She produced 11,690 pounds of milk in 310 days. During the last 104 days of the experiment this cow, while dry, stored calcium at a rate (7.5 grams per day) that would have provided all the calcium (448.7 grams) in her calf in 60 days. During 365 days she stored more than enough phosphorus for two such normal calves as she produced.

The other cow of this pair, No. 8, produced 11,989 pounds of milk in 327 days. She had stored 23.7 grams of calcium at the end of 365 days and during the last 77 days of the experiment, while dry, she stored calcium at a rate (9.8 grams per day) that would have provided all the calcium in such a calf as No. 7 produced, in 46 days; she also stored, during 365 days, more than enough phosphorus for two calves.

Bone meal and limestone were unquestionably assimilated, to a certain extent, but in the light of the experimental findings, these supplements were not needed by the moderately high-producing cows which served as the subjects of this investigation.

The unsupplemented rations containing alfalfa hay had contents of 0.795 to 0.828 per cent of calcium and 0.279 to 0.299 per cent phosphorus; while the unsupplemented rations containing timothy hay had contents of 0.330 per cent of calcium and 0.306 to 0.312 per cent of phosphorus, on the dry matter basis.

The best cow on an unsupplemented alfalfa ration produced 14,894 pounds, and the best cow on an unsupplemented timothy ration produced 11,989 pounds of milk, during 317 and 327 days of lactation, respectively, these quantities; however representing the individuality of the cows, rather than the comparative productiveness of the rations.

It is the opinion of the writer that cattle may need mineral supplements, especially bone meal, when the ration is abnormally poor in calcium or phosphorus, or when, on any account, they are maintained with very low consumption of roughage.

In view of the fact that it is only under special conditions that calcium or phosphatic supplements are needed, it is concluded that such products should not be used as regular components of commercial mixed feeds, for cattle, but that they should be sold by themselves.

It is suggested that either bone meal or ground limestone can be fed satisfactorily by mixing the product with one-fourth as much common salt and allowing the cattle free access.—Bull. 319, Penna. Exp. Sta.

Judge Otis at Kansas City Oct. 3 held that the Act of Congress amending the A.A.A. setting the processing tax made it legal, tho illegal prior to Aug. 24, when fixed by the sec'y of agriculture unconstitutionally legislating.

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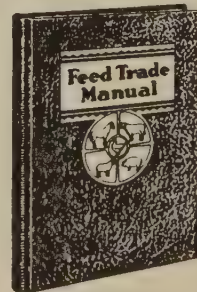
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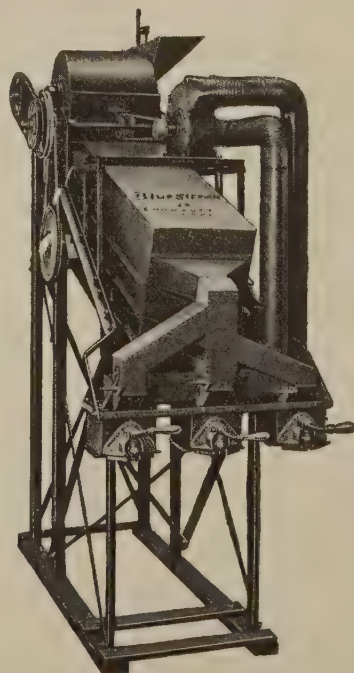
Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Feed Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week for standard bran and gray shorts, December futures, spot cottonseed and cottonseed meal, soybean meal, and alfalfa meal, in dollars per ton, cash No. 2 yellow corn and cash No. 2 yellow soybeans in cents per bushel:

	Minneapolis, Spot		Kansas City	
	Bran	Midds	Bran	Shorts
Sept. 21.....	15.00	18.00	15.15	19.00
Sept. 28.....	14.50	16.50	15.00	18.25
Oct. 5.....	14.50	17.00	16.35	19.75
	St. Louis		Chicago, Spot	
	Bran	Shorts	Soybeans	Meal
Sept. 21.....	16.90	20.10	61	21.90
Sept. 28.....	16.40	19.25	65	23.50
Oct. 5.....	17.75	20.75	75	24.40
	Memphis, Spot		Denver, Spot	
	Cottonseed	Meal	Alfalfa	Corn
Sept. 21.....	34.50	20.50	87
Sept. 28.....	34.50	21.00	28.00	85½
Oct. 5.....	39.50	24.00	28.00	89½



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Poultry Feeds and Feeding

St. Louis, Mo.—A poultry show will be held here in connection with the national dairy show, Oct. 12 to 19.

Muscatine, Ia.—The Federal Trade Commission has directed the American Shell Products Co. to discontinue the use of the word "oyster" on packages not containing oyster shell exclusively.

Ithaca, N. Y.—A short course in poultry nutrition is offered by the poultry department at the New York state college of agriculture from Oct. 29 to 31. The school offers new information and principles designed to help poultrymen to feed their hens more efficiently and to save money. Studies made at the college indicate that feed costs make up around fifty per cent of the total cost of keeping poultry, and that the cost of feed will probably be greater than it has been in the past few years. Instruction is given by members of the poultry staff at Cornell, and this year Dr. L. E. Card, head of the poultry department at the University of Illinois, will also be on the instructing staff.

Dairymen Will Feed Balanced Rations

That members of Iowa's 53 cow testing ass'n's plan to resume feeding balanced rations as cows freshen this fall is indicated by testers' reports in the August summary of the ass'n's issued by the Iowa State College dairy extension service.

In contrast with last fall, members of the ass'n's are well supplied with small grains which make up a major part of a good dairy ration. Also a high percentage of dairymen grew soybeans, which will be used as high protein supplement, the report says.

Ray Lange, tester of the Garnaville ass'n, reports that 21 members have soybeans to thresh for seed this fall. The beans will be cracked and used for high protein concentrate.

Lange says the fact that all of his members who are feeding balanced rations except two used soybeans for the protein supplement last month indicates that no matter how cheap the protein supplement might be, it is more likely to be used if home grown.

Cottonseed Meal for Steers

Comparative results of feeding yearling steers on pasture and in dry lot at Iowa State College, announced Sept. 13 at Cattle Feeders' Day, reveal that it is not economical to feed a pound of cottonseed meal per steer per day during the time the yearling steers are on good bluegrass pasture.

Steers fed on a heavier allowance of cottonseed meal during a 120-day feeding period on bluegrass make the most gain during a 99-day finishing period in dry lot, although gains made by these steers are not significantly greater than those made by steers fed the entire time in dry lot.

Approximately .24 acre of bluegrass plus 88.1 pounds of corn saved 24.5 pounds of cottonseed meal, 145.4 pounds of corn silage and 176.3 pounds of alfalfa hay, or a saving of \$5.20 worth of feed. Hogs following the cattle on pasture made slightly faster gains than those in dry lot, but the advantage in gains made was in favor of the dry lot feeding practices. Steers fed in dry lot seemed to have slightly more finish at the end of the first 120 days.

Steers on bluegrass fed 1 pound of cottonseed meal after the first 25 days of the experiment did not gain as fast as those fed ½ pound of cottonseed meal.

One-half pound of cottonseed meal per steer daily did not furnish sufficient protein during the finishing period, however, the results indicate. Apparently it would have been good

practice to have fed at least 1 pound of cottonseed meal per steer daily in the finishing period, whether the steers had been started on pasture or in the dry lot.

Molasses for Dairy Cows

The results obtained in a long-time experiment involving the feeding of cane molasses to individual cows over a period of 7 consecutive years to determine the cumulative effects, if any, on milk production and breeding efficiency and of two short tests of 15 weeks each to determine the effects on production are reported by L. A. Henke of the Hawaii Station.

In the long-time test the feeding of molasses neither increased nor decreased milk production, but did slightly increase fat production as compared with the check group. There were no increases in numbers of abortions or any significant decrease in reproductive efficiency as a result of molasses feeding.

The short-time tests showed that cows fed molasses averaged 1 lb. heavier per head than those on the check ration. The fat content of the milk averaged 3.6 per cent, and the average daily milk production was 22.5 lb. for the two rations. When molasses was valued at \$10 per ton the feeding of 25 per cent molasses in the concentrate ration reduced feed cost about 14 per cent, and where it was considered gratis on the plantations the saving in feed cost were about 29 per cent.

Mixing Home-Grown Grains

By H. A. HOPPER of Cornell

Grains when mixed together in fairly equal proportions will contain about 11 per cent total protein with greater than 75 per cent digestibility unless larger amounts of oats and buckwheat are included.

Such grains mixed, half and half, with a 28% high-protein feed will give approximately a 20% mixture.

Mixed in the same way with a 32%, it will give about a 22% mixture.

Mixed half and half with a 24% feed it will give a 17½% mixture.

When a single high-protein feed is mixed with home-grown grains, it is easy to figure the resulting mixture. Add 11 to the protein in the mixture used and divide by 2.

Where individual high-protein feeds are used including some only moderately high, it is necessary to use about 40 per cent home-grown feed and 60 per cent purchased feed in order to get a 20 per cent mixture. This is shown in the following 20 per cent mixture made from 300 barley and oats, 100 rye, 200 buckwheat, 200 dried distillers' grains, 100 gluten feed and 100 soybean oil meal or linseed meal.

A 16 per cent mixture on this basis suitable to feed with clover or alfalfa hay can be made from 300 barley and oats, 200 rye, 100 buckwheat, 200 dried distillers' grains, 100 gluten feed and 100 hominy.

The grains should be ground. Large amounts

Feedstuffs Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of feedstuffs at the various markets during September, compared with September, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
*Baltimore	3,896	2,891	.....	.....
†Boston	1,153	1,112	.....	.....
*Chicago	9,148	7,629	28,225	30,254
*†Kansas City	4,125	2,875	22,900	20,425
*Milwaukee	1,735	995	8,305	7,442
*Minneapolis	1,545	1,021	32,556	27,592
Peoria	8,460	6,820	8,860	9,130
†Portland, Ore.	.....	.....	.....	172
*Millfeed. †Bran and shorts. *†Millfeed, bran and shorts. ‡Screenings.				

of oats and buckwheat may seriously reduce the amount of total digestible nutrient.

Rye can be fed to good advantage if the market price is low. Rye is more valuable than oats and about equal to barley and wheat. It is about 90 per cent as good as corn. It is more palatable when ground and mixed with other feeds.

Hay Movement in September

Receipts and shipments of hay at the various markets during September compared with September, 1934, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1935	1934	1935	1934
Baltimore	13	.....	.....	.....
Boston	781	770	.....	.....
Chicago	2,614	7,399	60	2,356
Ft. Worth	77	418	.....	.....
Kansas City	4,908	10,008	936	1,668
Minneapolis	478	3,206	12
Peoria	60	40	30	70
Portland, Ore.	291	400
Seattle	363	341



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Grain & Feed Journals

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Do Live Stock Rations Require Supplementing in Vitamins A-D?

By DR. RAYMOND T. PARKHURST
Before Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n at St. Louis, Mo.

The question of the needs of livestock for vitamins A and D should not be set aside lightly by the feed manufacturer. With so many "cure-alls" being put forward constantly, there is some justification for the attitude on the part of those feed men and livestock men who look upon new ideas as "fads."

The need for supplementing commercial livestock rations with vitamins A and D is not a "racket." Every progressive individual who is interested in raising better livestock should take time to investigate the subject as thoroughly as possible. Altho there is a lot yet to be learned, there is plenty of information available now on this subject for any one who has the time and inclination to digest it.

Rickets, as early as 1901, were listed as a disease of cattle. In 1929 the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries called attention, in a bulletin, to the fact that the liver oils from fish promoted growth in young farm animals to the extent that profitable returns could be realized from the marked increases in weight and rapidity of growth which resulted from their use. The Bureau also stated that the mortality rate had been considerably reduced by their use.

In the last two years our knowledge of the need of vitamins A and D for livestock has grown rapidly and there is at the present time considerable experimental work in progress on this subject.

Symptoms of Vitamin D Deficiencies in Livestock—Dairy or beef calves may show an inadequate vitamin D intake by lack of appetite, stunted growth or lack of thriftiness, weak or humped back, bowed legs, bending of the knee, stiffness, swollen knee, hock or pastern joints, spasms, a lower plasma calcium or inorganic phosphorus content of the blood, or both, low ash content of leg bones or ribs, beaded or curved ribs, retarded calcification

as shown by sections stained in silver nitrate solution, or by conspicuous changes in the internal bone structure.

Under practical field conditions, calves may or may not show these conditions. They may only show retarded growth and unthriftiness.

In cows, lack of appetite, poor teeth, lower milk production, lower calcium content of the milk, failure to conceive, and pre-natal mortality, are some of the symptoms reported to be the result of inadequate Vitamin D.

Symptoms of Vitamin A Deficiencies—In general, deprivation of vitamin A leads to loss of weight. The animal becomes more susceptible to bacterial infection, especially pneumonia and a condition of the eyes known as xerophthalmia which consists of a profuse running at the eyes, cloudy eyes, and may end in the bursting of the eyeball itself and permanent blindness. In addition, in calves, there is often a loss of appetite and a general unthriftiness, especially in the skin and coat. Other symptoms include scours, staggering gait, convulsions, slight swelling or oedema, especially around the legs, neck and brisket, bloating and oily exudations.

Symptoms of vitamin A deficiency may appear in calves in 4-6 weeks and may result in death in 45-90 days. Cows, on an inadequate vitamin A intake, may show some of the above symptoms and in addition have a shorter lactation period, require many more services to conceive, fail to reproduce, show night blindness, and have calves born dead. California investigators have reported that growing cattle of all ages may show vitamin A deficiency under natural conditions.

Blindness—In the July, 1935, issue of the Journal of Dairy Science, an abstract of a report from Michigan State College describes a blindness which is observed in calves following birth and in young growing dairy animals when a ration containing poor quality roughage has been fed. It is frequently associated with paralysis, weakness, spasms and poor reproduction as denoted by premature births and retained placentas.

Corn silage, timothy hay and cod liver oil contain the factor or factors necessary to prevent this type of blindness. Six calves fed 10,000 units of vitamin A in the form of "caritol" developed blindness. Pennsylvania State College reports in this Journal similar results.

Three animals went blind while being treated with carotene concentrate. The results of the study indicate that vitamin A is probably important in preventing cottonseed meal injury, but that there may be other unknown factors entering in.

Roughages Vary—The Bureau of Animal Industry and the Bureau of Dairy Industry of the Department of Agriculture point out that roughage is a chief source of vitamin A for dairy cattle but because roughages vary so greatly in their vitamin A content the dairy farmer must consider just as seriously the vitamin A content of his rations as their content in protein and digestible nutrients.

In the case of liberally milking cows fed on grain and hay or on grain, hay and silage, without pasture, they have found the ration is likely to be deficient in vitamin A unless it contains a large proportion of legume hay of good quality.

Working with over 50 calves, they have found that farm rations frequently fed to calves

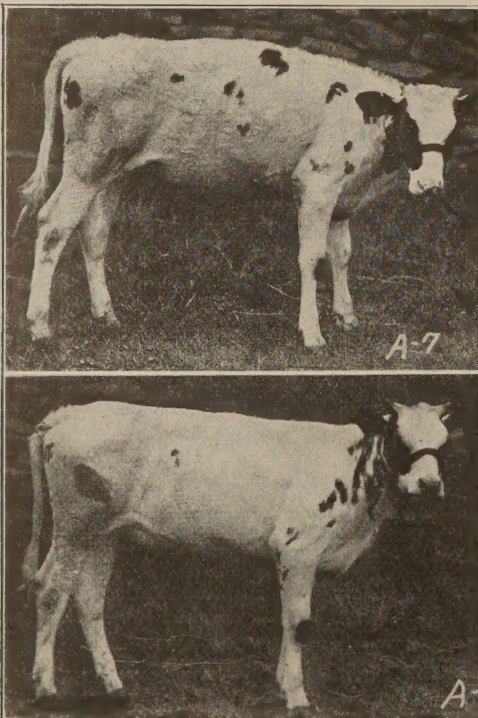
may be dangerously low in vitamin A and that young calves from birth to the age of six months are highly susceptible to vitamin A deficiency. They found that milk produced by cows fed hay, which has lost its green color, may be unsafe source of vitamin A in the calf ration.

Their experimental work indicates that calves can be satisfactorily fed on an all skim milk diet after the third day by including a concentrated source of vitamin A. They state the colostrum must be fed the first three days, but thereafter whole milk is not necessary if vitamin A is supplied in some other form.

Growing Better Calves—Adequate vitamins A and D in the calf ration are necessary in the production of the right kind of heifer. It has been proven that calves are susceptible to rickets, but that normal development will result with an adequate amount of vitamin D in the ration.

In actual field comparisons with a vitamin A and D concentrate in cod liver oil, the feeding of the concentrate has resulted in better appetite and digestion, better health and more vigor, less trouble from common scours and a quicker recovery after an attack of scours. Especially it is noticeable that the calf's coat of hair is sleeker and there is an improved condition in the animal getting the oil. A saving also results because skim-milk can be fed instead of whole milk when the added vitamins are given.

Cornell University, after extensive test, has shown that the use of reinforced cod liver oil in the calf starter was a protection against back weakness and that the rate of growth was accelerated. The calf starter mixture recommended by Cornell University now contains 1/4 of 1 per cent of reinforced cod liver oil. In starting calves, it is usual to add the oil to separated milk, remade skim-milk or butter-milk from the fifth day.



Above: Calf born Sept. 10 and fed no Vitamin Concentrate, weight 282 lb.
Below: Calf born Sept. 25, fed Vitamin Concentrate, weight 384 lbs.

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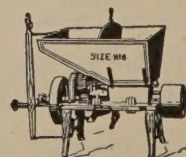


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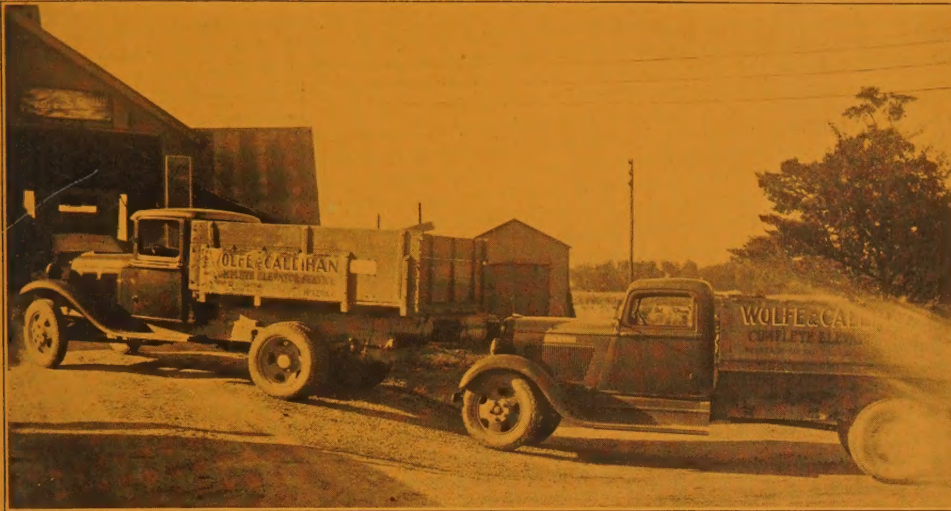
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Trucks of Wolfe & Callihan, Helena, O., Used in Hauling Grain from Farms to Elevator.

Grain Moves to Elevator Operating Trucks

"We were among the first in Ohio to use trucks in bringing grain to our elevator," remarked Mr. Callihan of Wolfe & Callihan, Helena, O. "Now we operate three trucks of our own, a ton and a half Dodge, a ton and a half Ford, and a half ton Dodge, and 80 per cent of the grain we receive is either hauled by our own trucks or by trucks we hire.

"Our trucks also supply the elevator with a large share of the retail commodities we handle, such as feeds and fertilizer. So far as we can seek a load each way on all hauls, but it doesn't work out so well with the farm trade. Except the first trip to a threshing job, when the thrasher usually wants a ton of coal.

"Most of the elevators in this territory use trucks to haul grain from threshing machines to the elevators. Rates for this service are fairly well stabilized at 3c per hundredweight, regardless of distance, tho the distance is restricted by the frequency of the elevators. Due to the proximity of other elevators the northward range of our trucks is only two to three miles, but southward we go eight to ten.

"The ton and one-half trucks haul from 110 to 125 bus. of wheat or corn at a load. We usually sell about 150 tons of fertilizer in season, and haul most of this direct from the factories. In addition we deliver about 45 carloads of coal each year.

"Every two years our trucks are traded in. The mileage usually registers around 15,000. Depreciation runs 2c a mile. But we always have bright, trouble-free equipment that is able to get out and go at a moment's notice. A farmer may tolerate the use of an old and worn out machine by another farmer who helps him with his hauling, but he expects a grain dealer's trucks to operate on schedule without fail. From our own standpoint we have found that delays cost money and lose business. The practice of trading in trucks before serious trouble begins gives the most economical all around operation.

"Our use of trucks began six years ago. The rates obtainable for their service will not permit them to make money for a grain elevator on a hauling basis. They earn only enough to pay for themselves. But the elevator profits from the volume of trade that becomes available when it can offer trucking service. It is mighty nice for a farmer to know that when threshing and husking times are upon him, he can depend upon the local elevator for reasonable hauling service. And he usually finds it cheaper than the borrowed service of his neighbors. For such neighborliness must be returned in kind, often when he can least afford to spare the time.

"We look upon our trucks as valuable business getters."

With large signs on the sides of the tight grain boxes of their trucks, Wolfe & Callihan advertise "Complete Elevator Service."

Government Ownership

By VIRGIL JORDAN, Pres. National Industrial Conference Board.

"There is so little understanding of the situation and such great indifference toward it today that it is safe to say that by 1940, or not long after, our railroad system will be wholly in the hands of the government, and the interest of every user, worker and investor in them will be wholly subject to the mercy of our federal bureaucracy. This is certain unless there should be a great change in the attitude of the American people not only toward the railroad problem, but toward all other economic problems. And when the railroads are finally swallowed up in the maw of the governmental monster that is already feeding so greedily upon the productive effort of our people and paralyzing their creative vitality, our whole system of communications will inevitably go with it; and with the arteries and nerves of our economic life thus devoured the rest of the corpse of private enterprise will fall an easy and inevitable victim, and not a scrap will escape.

Here again, in the idea of universal control in order to equalize handicaps we see at work the typical bureaucratic psychology and the natural disposition to extend its power which underlies the process of socialization. It never occurs to the confirmed bureaucrat that men may solve their problems for themselves if given an opportunity to do so.

Morganfield, Ky.—Union county farmers have been shipping in limestone at the rate of 10 carloads a week for the past two months, according to H. K. Gyle, county agent. Replying to many questions as to the best way of using limestone, Mr. Gyle says: "There are 313 good days in each year to put on limestone—the other 52 are Sundays."—W.B.C.

Chinch Bugs Exterminated by Rains

The weather early this summer saved the Government about \$2,400,000. Heavy rainfall at critical periods did all that barriers costing more than \$2,000,000 could have done to keep chinch bugs out of Middle Western corn fields. The Federal bill for chinch bug control this year will be less than \$75,000, according to Lee A. Strong, Chief of Bureau of Entomology, who directed the campaign against the pest. The rest of the \$2,500,000 that Congress appropriated for the campaign reverts to the Treasury. Most of the \$75,000 used has gone for barrier material, largely creosote. A small amount will be used this fall to determine the probabilities of an outbreak next year.

Expenditure of \$75,000 in an investigation of commodity prices was authorized Sept. 27 by Pres. Roosevelt.

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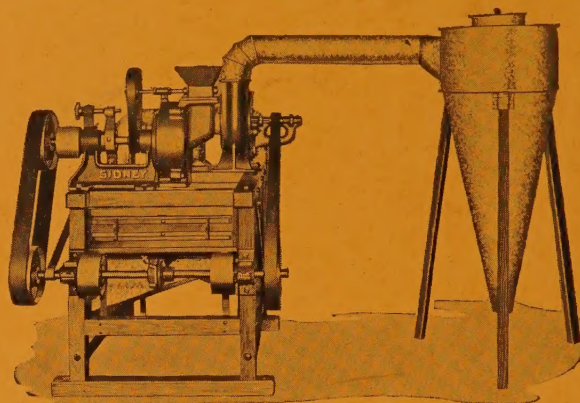
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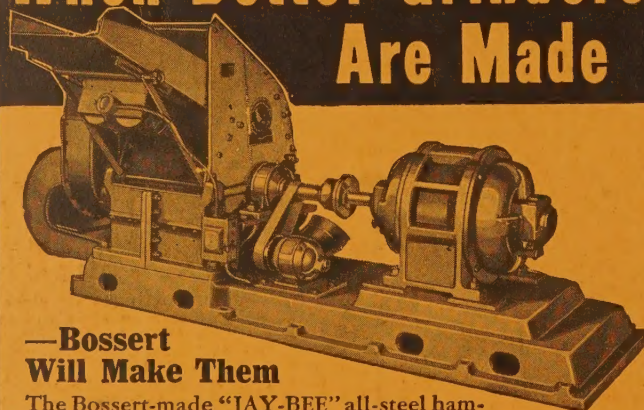
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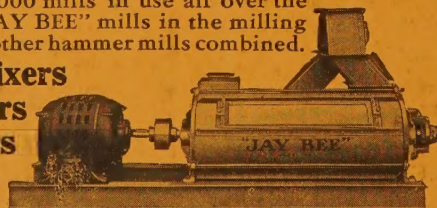


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